The New-York Times.

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THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Unofficial Dispatches to the 26th of May Received by the Government.

No Material Change in the Condition of Affairs.

A Short Truce Granted the Rebels to Bury their Dead.

MOST OF THE RIVER BATTERIES SILENCED

Gen. Grant Prepared to Repel Any Rear Attack.

Immense Success of the Yazoo River Expedition.

Capture of the Rebel Navy-yard at Yazoo City.

Destruction of a Monster Rebel Ram and Three Powerful Steamers.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 31.

Unofficial dispatches were received here to-day from the army of Gen. GRANT, dated on the 26th. They represent that there had been no material change in affairs there since the 25th.

On the evening of that day, (the 25th) Gen. PEMBERTON asked for two and a half hours' truce to bury his dead, which was granted.

There is no truth in the rumored death of Gen. STEELE.

11 P. M.—No official dispatches have been received from Gen. GRANT'S army to-day.

THE LATEST CAIRO DISPATCHES.

CAIRO, Sunday, May 31,

The dispatch boat *New National*, from Young's Point on Tuesday afternoon, has arrived.

The fighting on Monday lasted from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., when there was a cessation of hostilities to bury the dead.

The battle was renewed on Tuesday morning, but no particulars had reached Young's Point.

But few, if any, batteries had been taken.

Shells from Gen. SHERMAN'S siege guns come over into the city, as can be seen from the fleet.

Gen. BANKS' forces had not arrived.

Forty-four hundred prisoners are expected here to-night, and will be sent to Indianapolis.

THE LATEST ST. LOUIS DISPATCHES.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 29.

Dr. S. C. SCOTT, the well-known river man, arrived to-night, from Young's Point Sunday last. He has been with GRANT'S army and saw some of its operations. He says our forces are well prepared to repel any attack in their rear, and were in the finest spirits, and confident of their ability to capture Vicksburgh and its garrison.

He says the attack on the fortifications on Friday was not made by the entire line, as was reported, but by a force under Gen. BLAIR, which assaulted the big battery and failed. Wherever the rebels attempted to plant guns they were foiled by our sharpshooters.

Our wounded are brought rapidly to the river at Chickasaw Bayou, where there are sufficient boats to receive them. The *City of Memphis* has reached Cairo with 420 wounded, and the *Jamary* was next due.

Our base of supplies on the Yazoo was secure, and reinforcements were arriving as rapidly as required.

Gen. OSTERHAUS and Capt. FOSTER, of the First Wisconsin, are wounded, not dangerously.

Mr. SCOTT heard nothing about the death of Gen. STEELE. There were 4,800 prisoners in camp at Young's Point.

THE LATEST MURFREESBORO DISPATCHES.

MURFREESBORO, Thursday, May 28.

Dispatches from Gen. GRANT, *via* Memphis, arrived to-day, the tone of which are highly encouraging. The army is in excellent condition considering the trying ordeal of marches, sieges and battles through which it has lately passed with such brilliant results.

The General says that the city is completely invested; that the enemy, driven from the outer works by storm, are huddled within the inner, with every prospect of being captured *en masse*.

Our artillery keep battering at the cordon of frowning earthworks above, and it is believed that before many days, if the assault fails, hunger will certainly avail to insure the fall of the Mississippi Gibraltar.

Immediately after the occupation of the outer works an assault was made which, though unsuccessful, resulted in no serious loss to us.

While the artillery is engaging the enemy's attention and gradually but surely crumbling his works, the army is enjoying a breathing spell below, and gathering strength to carry the city by storm.

Not many days will pass ere the fate of Vicksburgh will be decided. Dispatches to-day from perfectly reliable sources represent JOHNSTON as in the immediate vicinity of Jackson, receiving heavy reinforcements, that come pouring in from every direction. He is reported to have said that, if the city will hold out fifteen days, he will throw into it 100,000 men, if he is compelled to relinquish every foot held in his department to effect it.

If the condition of affairs at Vicksburgh is correctly reported, it can't possibly hold out five days. JOHNSTON is evidently straining every nerve to recruit an army sufficient to succor and save their vaunted stronghold.

Every railroad converging to Jackson is busily employed night and day, and every available man within JOHNSTON'S reach is being hurried forward. Should he recruit an army in good season, he may hurl against GRANT such a force as would compel the raising of the siege. In the meantime, however, he will find that the Federals have not been tardy in strengthening GRANT.

Whether anxiety for the safety of Vicksburgh will induce the withdrawal of enough forces from Tullahoma to justify an early advance of the army of the Cumberland, is just now the topic of conversation in camp.

A LETTER FROM YOUNG'S POINT.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

YOUNG'S POINT, LA., Saturday, May 23, 1863.

As I write here in the cool of early morning, the sound of our mortars slowly booming on the other side of the stream, reminds me that another day of siege has begun for the handsome city over the way. It is now a city girt with fire; our gunboats in front, our army, inspired by recent successes, coiled in its rear.

Will GRANT take Vicksburgh? Decidedly yes. The dangers of his superb, romantic campaign are past. While marching from Grand Gulf to Big Black, by the way of Jackson and Bolton, his progress was brilliant but perilous. A single mistake or disaster might have overwhelmed his army with remediless ruin. But the mistake was not made, the disaster did not come. At Port Gibson, at Raymond, at Jackson, at Champion's Hill, (Midway Hills, or Baker's Creek, the battle has three names,) and at Big Black Bridge, our brave veterans of the West drove the rebels before them like sheep. JOHNSTON retreated northward from Jackson, and has not yet rejoined the Vicksburgh insurgents. PEMBERTON went out from Vicksburgh to capture GRANT, with sixty pieces of artillery—he fled back with three.

Now, how can Vicksburgh fail to fall? The ground in the rear of the town is a vast plateau, cut by a thousand ravines, a great sheet of little hills. On a half circle of hills, about two miles from the heart of the town, are the rebel defences. On an exterior half circle of hills, just as high, lies our army, its artillery occupying just as commanding positions as that of the enemy; while from the Yazoo we can get all the supplies we need.

The seven siege guns which the rebels left at Haines' Bluff, on the 18th, when SHERMAN marched in between that height and the city, are probably by this time turned against the rebels works.

But some say that JOHNSTON is coming up in our rear. *He may come now if he choose.* He must come over those same hills, through those same ravines of which I have spoken, and he will find them the gates of death.

THE EXPEDITION UP THE YAZOO.

DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 31.

The following telegram was received at the Navy Department to-day:

FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, NEAR VICKSBURGH, May 25, *via* CAIRO, May 30.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the expedition under command of Lieut.-Commander WALKER, after taking possession of the forts at Haines' Bluff, was perfectly successful.

Three powerful steamers and a ram were destroyed at Yazoo City. The ram was a monster—310 feet long, 70 feet beam, to be covered with 4-inch iron plates. Also, a fine Navy-yard, with machine-shops of all kinds, saw-mills, blacksmiths'-shops, &c., were burned up.

The property destroyed and captured amounted to over *two millions of dollars*.

Had the monster ram been finished she would have given us some trouble.

One battery was destroyed at Drury's Bluff.

Our loss on the expedition was one killed and seven wounded. DAVID D. PORTER,

Acting Rear-Admiral,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

THE LATEST REBEL REPORTS.

Vicksburgh Still Holding Out on the 26th.

MURFREESBORO, Saturday, May 30.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 29th has the following:

MOBILE, Thursday, May 28.

Reports from below Vicksburgh state that Gen. BANKS has crossed the Mississippi with his army, at Bayou Sara.

Gen. GRANT sent in a flag of truce yesterday about sick and wounded. The slaughter of the Federals was far greater in the assault upon Vicksburgh than in any battle during the war.

The *Mississippian* of Tuesday says Saturday's battle at Vicksburgh was the most stubborn of all. [There was no battle on Saturday.—ED. TIMES.]

The Quartermaster at Canton says the Yankee gunboats have left Yazoo City.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, May 27.

A private dispatch from Canton, Miss., says, "All was well yesterday. Vicksburgh holds out bravely."

CINCINNATI, Sunday, May 31.

The *Commercial* has the following Southern news from rebel sources:

The *Appeal* of the 29th says "two gunboats have been sunk at Vicksburgh."

Col. GRIERSON'S cavalry made another raid from Baton Rouge, capturing and destroying a large rebel camp.

PEMBERTON'S Quartermaster has succeeded in running 700 mules out of Vicksburgh, thereby reducing the consumption of corn. The garrison has full rations for 90 days.

The Atlanta, Ga., *Commonwealth*, of the 28th, notices the arrival of BRECKINRIDGE in that city.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

A Preamble that needs Pardoning—How Nashville Impresses a Stranger—Secession Softening—Unionism Gaining Strength—Andy Johnson—Parson Brownlow—Vallandigham.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Thursday, May 28, 1863.

One who is in the service of the Government can calculate but slightly on his whereabouts. To obey orders implicitly, and go whither he is sent, is the duty of officer as well as of private—of the soldier and he sailor alike. Your correspondent, during the past eighteen months, has had the honor to render service, in the Army of the Potomac first, in that of the Rappahannock afterward, oscillating like a pendulum between the rivers here named, for a considerable portion of this time. He has advanced toward Richmond some ten miles south of Fredericksburgh. He would have advanced farther, had not the thunder of Stonewall JACKSON'S guns, awakening in May last the echoes of the Shenandoah Valley, arrested the onward, and precipitated a retrograde and most unavailing movement.

He has shared in the strange vicissitudes of that Summer campaign—has seen war in all its hideous phases, from the time when our gallant masses fell back slowly from the Rapidan, and more swiftly from Bull Run, till at Antietam they held the bloody field in the attitude of victors. Not victors, however, as they well deserved to be, by the overwhelming defeat of the enemy. That end *must* come, and auspiciously to the hopes and faith of the brave true hearts, who, through the sternest ordeal of trial of and sacrifice, have not faltered a moment in the duty they owe, and are proud to render, to the country they love. This high constancy and courage will ee sure, sooner or later, to make the right cause triumph.

And this is the Department of the Cumberland—if you will pardon the preamble—and the point from which I write you, the Capital of rebellion-scathed Tennessee. My duty, as an humble servant of the Government, has fixed me here for the present, and I may be able to gather, from time to time, some matters pertaining to the absorbing struggle now going on, that may prove not without interest to some of your multitudinous readers.

But let me not pass Nashville by without saying a word or two about it. It is a city, they say, of 20,000 souls—that is when its wonted inhabitants are all in it, which is not the case at present. In its normal peaceful condition, it were easy to regard it as a place of considerable attraction. Many of its private residences are spacious and even imposing, and not a few exhibit the unmistakable marks of the wealth not only, but of the taste and refinement of their former occupants. The streets, however, are narrow, and the pavements and sidewalks shockingly uneven. One walking at night has need to take special heed to his ways. At present, the city is little more than a military post. The incessant trampling of hoofs and rolling of army wagons has trebly refined the dust of the streets, not a drop of rain having fallen for upward of two weeks, and the sprinkling process reaching little beyond a few of the more pretentious houses. Clouds of dust, therefore, cover the city like a mantle, and well-nigh suffocate the luckless passer-by. The "infernal" allanthus—to use a favorite epithet of Parson BROWNLOW—blooms in many of the streets and sheds its poisonous effluvium upon the air. The Southerners seem not yet to have discovered that this is the most detestable of trees, and suffer it to flaunt its sickly glories before some of the stateliest of their dwellings. If DANTE had located the tree in one of the stories of his *Inferno* and made the inhaling for years of its noisome odor one of the punishments of his wretched doomed, the conceit would have done no discredit to the poet's ingenuity in inventing tortures. The tree, however, has worshippers far north of the banks of the Cumberland, who cherish it with the pious motive, probably, of having a perpetual *memento mori* before them, as the death's head was in the olden time.

Judging Nashville from its hotels, its claims to being a fine city rest upon a slight basis. What SAM. JOHNSON said of the mutton, on a certain occasion—that it was "ill-kept, ill-killed, ill-dressed, ill-roasted, ill-served"—may stand, with some verbal modifications, as a fair picture of these places of entertainment for man and beast. The rooms are old and the furniture frowzy, and the ventilation poor, and the table scanty, and the attendants *black*—which, though in some localities a recommendation, is not so in this "contraband" region, where the color too often *cronies* with professional and personal untidiness. To pass from the spacious and superbly-kept Galt House of Louisville, Ky., to the most pretentious of the Nashville houses, rejoicing in the name of St. Cloud, is to pass from a higher to a deeply lower state of hotel *civilization*. The solitary advantage the latter has over the former, is the price per diem, which seems emulous to equal that which prevails in the Capital of C. S. A. Should Nashville chance to come again under rebel rule, its aspirations to reach the full *maximum* of Confederacy prices will be speedily realized. But this the good right arm of ROSECRANS will be very likely to prevent.

The secesh ladies and cits generally are much meeker than they were when the National flag first waved above their housetops. No more insults or indignities; no scornful tossing of the head, or shrinking from the approach of the Union soldier as from contamination; no "spitting out of *infernal* windows," as BROWNLOW expressed it in a speech here the other day, "on the heads of 'mudsills' passing beneath." The firm, dignified sway of ANDY JOHNSON, with the test oath—its alternative being exile beyond our lines—has quieted the rampant, and made the fiercest tame. Order reigns throughout; and if the citizens do not all cordially fraternize with the upholders of the true flag and Government, they at least abstain from all rudeness or discourtesy.

The Union element, too, is strengthening. The League, already numbering hundreds of respected citizens, is enrolling weekly additional staunch members. The Nashville *Daily Union* and *Press* are earnest supporters of the Government, and the former particularly is a bold, uncompromising supporter of the Administration. ANDY JOHNSON'S influence is potent and pervading; and when his 20,000 troops, now being rapidly raised, shall have taken the field, to wrest East Tennessee from the clutches of its tyrants, the day of the State's full deliverance will be nigh. All things conspire to invest the Union cause here with hope and encouragement.

Parson BROWNLOW is at present on a visit here. Last Sabbath morning I had an opportunity to hear him address an audience from the pulpit of the Methodist Church on College-street, now a post chapel. As I had heard him preach at the North, I was curious to hear him *preach* here. He arose from a sick bed to fulfill his engagement, and appeared before the expectant assembly looking languid and ill. The church, which is a small, plain box, capable of holding four or five hundred by packing, was densely thronged, largely by United States soldiers and officers. The Parson commenced by saying that he should not undertake to preach a sermon, but simply give a "talk" on matters pertaining to the great interests of the times. The address fully justified the manifesto. He poured upon treason and traitors, and especially those of Tennessee, floods of the fiercest and most unsparing invective. I was pleased to see the hearty response his sentiments and words found in the brave soldiers, who drank in his utterances, and could scarce be restrained, by the day and place, from boisterously expressing their applause. In Tennessee, where the popular ear is less delicately strung than it is with us, and the taste is less fastidious, the blunt, downright, cut-and-thrust Parson is a tower of strength in behalf of the cause he loves.

VALLANDIGHAM—the Parson's antipode—reached here on Sunday evening last, in the cars from Louisville. He was on his way "to his own place," escorted thither by a National guard. An immense crowd, expecting his arrival, hemmed in the depot at which he alighted. His reception was far from a flattering one, and some signs appeared among the soldiers gathered around, promptly checked, however, that personal violence might be shown him. He was not suffered to remain over night in Nashville, but was swiftly borne to Murfreesboro, and thence sent beyond the lines. C. V. S.

REBEL REPORTS FROM TENNESSEE.

Vallandigham Going to Virginia.

MURFREESBORO, Saturday, May 30.

The Chattanoogo *Rebel* says: "Capt. DE MYER, of MORGAN'S cavalry, was killed in a skirmish near Readyville, on the 26th."

The *Rebel* believes the army of the Cumberland is in a weaker condition, to-day, than at any time since the battle of Murfreesboro. It thinks Gen. ROSECRANS has reinforced Gen. GRANT.

The *Rebel* thinks VALLANDIGHAM'S chances of being Governor of Ohio are very fair. With such a man for President of the United States, it says, we could always have peace.

SHELBYVILLE, Thursday, May 28.

VALLANDIGHAM is still here. He will go to Virginia in a few days.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters to be Removed to Hickman Bridge.

The Retaliatory Policy to be Carried Out.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, May 31.

On Thursday next Gen. BURNSIDE will remove the headquarters of the Department of the Ohio to Hickman Bridge, Ky., about ten miles south of Nicholasville.

Brig.-Gen. N. C. McLEAN has been appointed Provost-Marshal General of the Department of the Ohio, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

A dispatch from BURNSIDE to BRAGG, announcing his determination to hang all the rebel officers in his hands, in case retaliation for the two spies tried and executed in accordance with the usages of war, should be resorted to by the rebel Government, was yesterday conveyed from Murfreesboro, under a flag of truce.

A FIGHT IN VIRGINIA.

Attack upon a Train at Catlett's Station by Moseby's Guerrillas.

Subsequent Defeat of the Rebels with Heavy Loss.

CAPTURE OF THEIR ARTILLERY.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 31.

A telegram was received this afternoon from Gen. STAHL, dated at Fairfax Court-House to-day, in which he says MOSEBY, with 200 men and one howitzer, attacked our train of cars near Catlett's Station yesterday, and the guard having escaped he burned the train. The locomotive is not much damaged. Col. MASON, of the Seventh Michigan, who had the command in the front, hearing the firing, took a portion of his followers and followed in search of the rebels. He encountered them two miles from Greenwich, where they had taken a very strong position. Col. MANN charged the rebels, who replied with grape and canister. But (as the Colonel reports) our men never faltered. They dashed upon the rebels and took their guns. Col. MANN returned at dark to his camp in front, bringing up the captured artillery and all our dead and wounded—four of the former and fifteen of the latter. It was an extremely hot fight. We have (the dispatch says) many prisoners, including Capt. HASKINS, an English officer in the Confederate service, and Lieut. CHAPMAN, who had charge of the artillery. Both of these officers were so severely wounded that they could not be removed, and were paroled. The enemy lost very heavily in killed and wounded. After the enemy were thoroughly dispersed in every direction through the woods, darkness set in and precluded further pursuit. Lieut. BARKER, of our forces, was struck by a grape shot in the thigh. He crossed sabres with the enemy, and fought desperately after he was wounded,

IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONTIER.

Advance of a Portion of Price's Army Across the Arkansas.

Their Defeat by Col. Phillips' Command.

Texans and Indians Advancing from the Southwest.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday May 29.

Col. PHILLIPS, commanding in the Indian Territory, had a severe fight with a portion of PRICE'S army on the 20th.

The enemy crossed the Arkansas River near Fort Gibson. Col. PHILLIPS drove them back. Our loss was thirty killed, and the enemy's was much greater.

The enemy were led by Gens. STEELE, COOPER and MCINTOSH. They are now massed in our front, claiming 11,000 men, and considerable artillery. We have only 3,000 and one battery, but are well fortified.

This is evidently the advance of PRICE'S main army.

Dispatches from Fort Larned inform us of the approach, from the Southwest, of a large rebel force, Texans and Indians, with the design to intercept the trains *en route* to New-Mexico.

The guerrillas on the border are becoming more numerous. The National force is inadequate. Gen. BLUNT, however, will make the best possible fight.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 30.

A dispatch from Gen. BLUNT to Gen. SCHOFIELD states that the rebels crossed the Arkansas River near Fort Gibson, on the 20th, and attacked Col. PHILLIPS, but were repulsed and driven back across the river. Our loss was 30 killed; the enemy's much greater.

All difficulties between Gens. SCHOFIELD and HERON have been reconciled, and Gen. HERON resumes command of the Army of the Frontier and leaves for the field at once.

Extensive preparations are being made in St. Louis for the reception of the wounded from Vicksburgh.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 31.

Your correspondent with the Potomac army writes the following this morning:

"Yesterday the enemy made quite a dash on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Catlett's Station, capturing and destroying a train of ten cars which had been down to Bealeton with forage for our cavalry. The rebels had artillery with them, for they destroyed the locomotive by putting a shot through the boiler. We have not learned certainly what force this was, though it is believed to be a gang of partisan cavalry roaming through that section of country, and who have two pieces of artillery with them. We are thoroughly prepared to take care of all such parties in that direction.

MISBEHAVIOR BEFORE THE ENEMY.

Lieut. ROBERT HART, of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth New-York, has been found guilty of misbehavior before the enemy, and sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed from the service, which Gen. HOOKER approves.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Privates ENOS DARLY, PHILIP MARGROFF and CHAS. HARRINGTON, all of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth New-York volunteers, having severally been found guilty of desertion by a General Court-martial of the Army of the Potomac, are sentenced to be shot on Friday next.

Second Lieut. ROBERT HART, of the same regiment, for misbehavior before the enemy, is dishonorably dismissed the service.

Capt. ALMAN D. BORDEN, of the Michigan Volunteer Infantry, for conduct prejudicial to general order and military discipline, is dismissed from the service.

Second Lieut. JAMES D. BENNET, of the Michigan Volunteers, for similar reasons, will forfeit all pay and allowances that are or may come due to him, and is cashiered.

CAPTURED PROPERTY.

According to an Army order, just issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, hereafter all captured property, of whatever description, will be transferred to the department of the Staff to which the property appertains. Contrabands will be, in like manner, transferred to the Provost-Marshal-General. Any officer failing to make prompt and complete returns of the captured property that may fall into his possession, and to transfer the same, or permitting such negligence, will be specially reported to headquarters, with a view to his dismissal from the service with disgrace.

ASSIGNED.

Surgeon B. A. CLEMENTS has been assigned to duty as Assistant Medical Director; Surgeon J. H. TAYLOR as Medical Inspector, and Assistant Surgeon WARREN WEBSTER as Medical Inspector.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Sidon at this Port and the Jura off Cape Race.

The News of Gen. Hooker's Battles in England.

VIEWS AND COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

An Attack on the American Prize Courts in the House of Lords.

A DEFENCE BY EARL RUSSELL.

President Lincoln's Response to the Exeter Hall Address.

Continued Spread of the Polish Revolution.

French Reinforcements Going to Mexico.

The Cunard screw steamer *Sidon*, which left Liverpool at about 10½ on the morning of Tuesday, the 19th, and Queenstown on the 20th May, arrived here yesterday.

The steamship *Jura* passed Cape Race on Friday evening, with advices to the 22d, a telegraphic summary of which is given below.

The news of the captures by the *Alabama* and *Florida* on the South American coast had reached England in the following telegram:

PERNAMBUCO, Thursday, April 30.—(By telegraph from Lisbon.)—The *Alabama* has captured the following vessels near this port: The *Kingfisher*, from Aspinwall for Calcutta; the *Charles Hill*, from Aspinwall for Montevideo; the *Louisa Hatch*, with a cargo of coals from Cardiff for Ceylon; the *Atate Copey*, and the *Lafayette*. The *Florida* captured the barks *Henriette* and *Oneida*, off Pernambuco, and put fifteen of their crews on board the French transport *Tremonton*, for conveyance to this port.

THE BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

Views and Comments of the English Press.

At the departure of the *Asia* from England the result of the fighting in Virginia down to the evening of the 3d May had been received by the *Persia*, and had created a great sensation, but without any material effect in a commercial sense. The accounts were regarded as indefinite and the next steamer was looked for with much eagerness.

From the London Times.

From the details which have now reached us in the New-York papers it is not difficult to gain a general idea of the course of operations in the terrible battles of Saturday and Sunday, the 2d and 3d of May. Gen. HOOKER'S plan seems obvious, and is confessed by all accounts. It seems to have been to engage the attention of the Confederates by crossing the Rappahannock, as before, directly in their front, while the greater part of his army, by a flank movement some fifteen miles up the river, marched round to the Confederate rear, turning their left flank. If this movement had succeeded, Gen. HOOKER'S main force would have stood between Gen. LEE and Richmond, and LEE, as HOOKER hoped, would have been compelled to turn round and fight a battle to maintain his own communications with Richmond, while a part of HOOKER'S army was behind him, prepared to storm the dreaded Fredericksburgh heights in the rear of a preoccupied enemy. It is dangerous to speculate on what might have happened, but it is obvious that this plan has one characteristic which falls in completely with all we know of HOOKER'S character. It is true that if, in the anticipated battle, LEE had been overpowered, the way to Richmond would have been clear from any regular army, and HOOKER might have marched on with no disadvantage but that of leaving the disorganized forces of the enemy in his rear, and threatening his communications. But, on the other hand, if HOOKER were defeated—and no amount of skill or bravery can insure victory—*the result must have been his annihilation.* LEE'S army and two rivers would have been between him and Washington. The NEW-YORK TIMES calls this "brilliantly audacious generalship." It is, certainly, audacious. Its brilliancy depended on the success with which it was carried out, and that seems to have been wanting. * * * * On Friday some sharp skirmishing took place on HOOKER'S left, which rested on the Rappahannock, and brisk attacks were made all along the Federal line from their left to their right, as though LEE'S object had been to feel their position, and find out how far it extended to his rear, and a vigorous but unsuccessful attack was made on a Federal battery commanding the plank-road we have described. All this, though only preliminary to the battles on Saturday, is of great importance to the whole course of operations, *as it shows that Hooker's intention had been frustrated thus early.* He had not turned LEE'S left flank as he intended. On the contrary, under the cover of skirmishers, the whole Confederate force must have been drawn out of the Fredericksburgh fortifications on that day and was now facing HOOKER'S main army. In order to do this, however, as is clear from the result, no sufficient force could have been left to defend the heights against Gen. SEDGWICK'S corps, and if a strong force had been under that General's command, LEE'S position would have been very critical. As it was, his best chance was evidently to attack HOOKER'S army before SEDGWICK'S corps could operate successfully on his flank from Fredericksburgh, or establish its communications with HOOKER. This was what he did on Saturday, the 2d. On the afternoon of that day Gen. "Stonewall" JACKSON fell heavily upon the Federal right wing. The German troops at that point gave way in panic, and fled in complete disorder back toward the headquarters at Chancellorsville. This attack was ultimately checked by the firmness of Gen. HOOKER'S own corps, led by Gen. BERRY, who was killed. But, though the victory was not complete, the effect of the attack was to change entirely the position of the Federal line. * * * He was ten miles away from SEDGWICK'S corps, and LEE separated the two divisions. The only chance of his success seemed to be that SEDGWICK should be able to operate on LEE'S right flank and rear before HOOKER was crushed. We can anticipate no more hopeful tidings from the Government at Washington having kept back the news of the result of Monday's battle. If it should have been unfavorable, we do not wonder at their hesitating to proclaim so great a calamity. *If Gen. Hooker is defeated, the last chance of success, at least in Virginia, is gone.* The only General who has shown any enterprise or activity will have been hopelessly beaten. It is clear from the accounts of the battle that the German corps had entered solely for the sake of the bounty money, and were not to be depended upon even in the first attack. What would be the chance of raising a new Army of the Potomac with the only remaining General beaten, his troops demoralized, none but foreigners willing to volunteer, and those worthless at the first assault?

In a subsequent article the *Times* says:

"It can now be hardly doubted that another great disaster has befallen the Federal armies, and there will be little presumption in saying that this new invasion has proved a failure as well as those which preceded it. *A General who is driven into intrenchments in the first week of the campaign is little likely to complete the conquest of the Confederate States.* It shows how completely HOOKER'S army must have been disabled when it was obliged to bury itself within intrenchments *while the corps of Sedgwick, on which so much depended, was being destroyed a few miles off.* The battle of the 4th relieves the Confederates from all fear of an attack on their right, and allows them to use all their strength against HOOKER, who has now to face the whole Confederate army. A reference to the map shows how completely the Confederates are on the line of Gen. HOOKER'S communications with the Potomac. Not only is he on the wrong side of a deep and rapid river, to cross which, in the presence of a pursuing enemy, must be almost ruin, *but it is quite possible that he may be hemmed in, his communications interrupted, and the whole supplies of his army cut off.* As for an advance through that difficult country in the face of a powerful enemy elated by victory, the idea must be abandoned. After three days of unsuccessful fighting the utmost HOOKER can hope for is to be able to repel the attacks on his position, *and retire after a time with safety and credit across the river.*"

From the London Globe.

The reports from America, which we publish to-day, show that Gen. LEE was not long in deciding upon a mode of meeting Gen. HOOKER'S offensive movements. No fewer than three days' fighting are mentioned in the telegrams, and the upshot at the latest moment was still uncertain. * *

Thus the rival armies were on the 4th both in a highly critical position. LEE, if we may trust the Federal reports, had collected all his army, but the manœuvres of his opponent had placed him between two fires, his line of retreat toward Richmond lying through cross-roads. Gen. HOOKER, according to the same authorities, had succeeded in concentrating his army on the right bank of the Rapidan, in spite of the repeated attacks of his opponent. *This is greatly to his credit, and if he had not brought over all his men by the 4th, it is still more to his credit that he held his ground in the face of the whole Confederate force.* But HOOKER was fighting with two rivers in his rear, a position in which defeat would be fatal to him and his army. The course pursued by Gen. LEE in throwing himself upon the fragments of HOOKER'S right wing, catching them when separated by a difficult stream, was sound; *but Lee does not appear to have pushed his attack home, or the resistance he met with must have been very steady and obstinate.* At the same time it is marvelous how, placed between two fires, LEE has been able to maintain himself in a position from which there is no line of retreat upon Richmond, except by cross roads.

The *Globe*, in a subsequent article, sees no reason to doubt that on the 5th of May HOOKER had been thrust back on the Rappahannock, and forced into a confined and closely wooded district which, if it offered obstacles to an attacking force, deprived the defenders of all freedom of movement. The same journal thinks it is possible that by rapid and decisive movements, and a superiority of numbers in point of contact, HOOKER may have been cut off from Washington and Aquia Creek. He lost the initiative on the 1st of May when he had all his army in hand, and from that time to the 4th had not recovered the lost advantage.

From the London Daily News.

The news from the army of Gen. HOOKER is not only interesting but important. Contrary to some loud predictions made in this country, the North has once more conclusively shown that it is determined to persevere in its enterprise; and it is clear that notwithstanding any number of partial reverses, the Northern armies are still ready to fight with a gallantry and perseverance equal to that of any people who ever accepted the arbitrament of the sword. It would be premature to anticipate the ultimate result of the great battle which has just been fought for three days, or perhaps more, near Fredericksburgh; but even if the result be adverse to the North, *it is idle to suppose that they will be content to accept it as a conclusive test of the superiority of their adversaries.* Since the opening of the war no battles have been fought with more determination; and it is obvious that, *as time advances, the skill and courage of the North, instead of diminishing, acquires fresh force.* * * * It may be that HOOKER was defeated. It may be that, notwithstanding a temporary reverse, he was still prepared to renew the combat. *But most certainly neither Hooker nor Lee can suffer a real defeat in the position in which they stood on Monday morning, the 4th of May, without serious consequences.* HOOKER'S retreat lies across two rivers. On the other hand, LEE, if he fails to hold the railways between Fredericksburgh and Richmond, must retreat by cross roads to that capital. Whoever may be victorious, it is clear that both armies must have suffered very severely. It is impossible to fight during three successive days in the open field without serious loss. *In the meantime it must be admitted that Hooker has proved himself an officer of skill and of the most undoubted resolution.*

From the Manchester Guardian.

Altogether the balance of probabilities justifies the conclusion that the most recent attempt to march against Richmond has resulted as disastrously as any of those by which it has been preceded. It would be most satisfactory to have some assurance that it is likely to have a more decisive effect than they have exercised, and to bring us within sight of the termination of an aimless and wanton war. Anything that would give this character to Gen. HOOKER'S failure is the more desirable because we have no news from other quarters of events visibly tending toward the wished-for end.

The *Morning Herald* remarks that the reported reinforcements of 20,000 or 30,000 fresh men on the Confederate side would probably convert an indecisive struggle into a complete victory, and drive HOOKER'S dispirited troops to the very walls of Washington.

The *Daily Telegraph* regards the silence of the United States Government as ominous.

OTHER AMERICAN TOPICS.

CHARGES AGAINST OUR PRIZE COURTS.

In the House of Lords, on the 19th,

The Marquis of Clanricarde moved for copies of any reports from our consular or diplomatic agents in North America of the decisions or proceedings of the Prize Courts of the United States. A country which professed to be at peace and on terms of amity with us was acting so contrary to the recognized law of nations, in reference to the seizure of ships engaged in conducting the commerce of the country, that it was absolutely necessary for Her Majesty's Government to take more action in the matter than they had hitherto done. At this moment it was impossible to effect insurances upon vessels trading to the western hemisphere, owing to the constant seizures which were being made by the United States cruisers. A vessel was seized, her cargo, worth probably £150,000, was locked up, and if the owners applied to the Government for redress, they were simply told that their case had been referred to Lord LYONS. If there was any hope that the present state of things would soon pass away, or that the United States would evince a greater desire to respect the recognized law of nations, he should wish the Government to make every allowance, but these seizures had now gone on for a considerable time, and *he saw no prospect of a more satisfactory state of affairs arising unless the steps taken by Her Majesty's Government were of a more energetic and decisive character.* The noble Marquis referred to the seizure of the *Lebuan*, the *Adela*, the *Springbok*, the *Dolphin* and the *Peterhoff*, and urged that in each case the capture was clearly illegal, and contrary to international law. He also complained of the course of procedure adopted in the American Prize Courts.

Earl RUSSELL said his noble friend had made a speech containing very grave charges against the American Government and Prize Courts. He had brought, in fact, a charge that the American Government and Courts had set aside the whole international law of the world; that they had given orders inconsistent with international law, and that they had decided upon interrupting British commerce as far as they could. Now, so far from denying the law of nations, *Mr. Seward in all his communications had completely acknowledged it*, and had said over and over again that there must be a certain and legal cause of capture before a ship was taken. Admiral MILNE had been instructed to send a ship or ships of-war to the neighborhood of Matamoras, in order that British vessels might be protected from unjustifiable seizure. The port of Matamoras was crowded with vessels engaged in commerce, so that it would not appear that the proceedings of the United States cruizers could have had any effect in deterring those who were engaged in legitimate commerce from carrying on their ordinary business. *He had referred to the law officers of the Crown almost every case in which there had been a complaint, and they reported that there was no rational ground of objection.* As to the decisions of the prize courts of the United States, they were bound to believe that as the knowledge possessed by these courts of international law was very great, so their impartiality and their wish to do justice must be for the present unquestioned. *There could be no doubt that many vessels built for speed were systematically engaged in breaking the blockade*, and he was afraid that the moment one of them was seized her owners at once made their appearance at the Foreign Office, and, *with all the airs of injured innocence, demanded redress.* Referring to the case of the Alabama, the noble Earl denied that that vessel had been fitted out with the cognisance of the British Government, and said that there was no wish on the part of this country to interfere unfairly in the contest now going on.

The Earl of Derby concurred with the remarks which had fallen from Earl RUSSELL, and thought we ought not either rashly or hastily to impute to the American Courts that they deliberately, and contrary to law and justice, set aside the law of nations. We ought, also, to make every allowance for the natural provocation the Americans must feel at seeing so large a portion of the commerce of this and other countries carried on, notwithstanding the blockade, to the Confederate ports.

After some remarks from Lord CRANWORTH, the motion was withdrawn.

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

From the London Times (City Article.)

In foreign securities the chief feature has been a rebound of 2 per cent. in the Confederate Loan, which, on the news by the *Persia*, has advanced it

par to 1 per cent, premium—the fact of the Washington Government having suppressed the result of the last day's fighting in Virginia being considered very significant, as hitherto there has always been an effort to hurry forward favorable accounts by each steamer, even when they have consisted merely of the most untrustworthy rumors. In other respects there has been little alteration.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

HIS RESPONSE TO THE ADDRESS OF THE EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

The Chairman of the Emancipation Society had received, through the American Minister, the following reply on behalf of President LINCOLN to an address which was adopted at a meeting held in London, on January 29:

To the Citizens of London who were convened in Exeter Hall on the 29th of January last:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, April 25, 1863.

The proceedings of a meeting of British subjects, citizens of London, in Exeter Hall, on the 29th of January last, which were transmitted to the undersigned, have, in compliance with a request contained therein, been laid before the President of the United States.

It would have been most gratifying to the President if the insurrection which is existing in the United States could have been confined within such bounds as to prevent it from disturbing the prosperity or otherwise engaging the attention of friendly nations. Fully convinced that any State which suffers itself to become dependent on the aid or even the sympathy of a foreign Power is equally unable and unfit to live, the President has been especially careful to refrain from making any appeal to friendly States, and even from seeming to attempt to influence their opinions upon the merits of the present conflict further than has appeared to be necessary to avert ill-considered and wrongful intervention. At the same time the President has neither questioned the right of other nations and communities to form and express their opinions concerning the results of the questions raised by the insurrection and the policy which the Government has adopted in suppressing it, nor has he complained of the manner in which that right has been exercised. On the contrary, he believes that the ultimate and impartial judgment of mankind upon all such questions is entitled to universal respect and acquiescence.

Circumstances which neither this Government nor that of Great Britain created or could control have rendered it unavoidable that the cause, character, tendency and objects of the insurrection should be discussed in that country with scarcely less freedom and earnestness than in our own. The results of that discussion, if it shall continue to be conducted in a just and impartial spirit, may be taken as foreshadowing in some degree the ultimate judgment of mankind. It is, therefore, with sincere satisfaction that the President learns from the proceedings now under consideration that a large, respectable and intelligent portion of the British people have on unprompted investigation arrived at the conclusion that the existing rebellion violates the principles of political justice, and that they protest against it as a wrong to the human race because it seeks to displace a Government which is based on the rights of man, to make room for the establishment of another which is to rest upon human bondage as its cornerstone.

The President would not do justice to his habitual sentiments if he were to omit to express also the satisfaction with which he has found that, in all cases those who are most just in their sentiments toward the United States, are also the most earnest in their desire for the preservation of international peace and friendship. This circumstance supplies to this Government a new motive for adhering to its determined policy of peace, justice and friendship toward all nations, and especially toward Great Britain. I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

(Signed,) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Miscellaneous English News.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th, the estimates for the postal packet service for the year (£956,878 sterling) were voted. Nothing was said in opposition to the Galway subsidy.

Mr. WESTERN WOOD, one of the members of Parliament for the City of London, is dead.

The first "drawing-room," held on the 16th by the Princess of Wales on behalf of the Queen, is said to have been unprecedented for numbers and brilliancy.

The Queen had arrived at her Highland residence, Balmoral.

Affairs in Poland.

The telegrams continue to report that the insurrection is increasing in various directions. Between the 8th and 10th of May, an insurrection broke out at five different points of Volhynia. The insurgents confined in Galacia had all refused to avail themselves of the amnesty, in spite of the solicitations of the Russian agents. The insurrection had broken out in four districts of Podolia. The peasantry remain quiet. The insurgent corps have made their appearance in the districts of Wladmir and Luck.

The whole of Ukrania is in a state of insurrection, with the exception of the districts of Czerkass and Czechryn, where the nobility are favorable to Russia. An insurrectionary proclamation has been issued, recognizing the rights of the Russian nationalities.

A provisional insurgent Chief has been proclaimed in the Ukraine. The Provincial Revolutionary Committee for Lutliania has published a reply to the Imperial ukase, granting an amnesty, which says: "As the object of the insurrection is not to obtain concessions from the Emperor, but to establish the independence of the whole of Poland within the frontiers which existed before its partition, the national struggle shall continue until the last Muscovite soldier has been driven from these Polish provinces, or till the last Polish army has ceased to fight."

The Turkish Government have agreed, at the urgent request of the French Ambassador, to join in the general remonstrances with the Emperor of Russia. At first the Porte refused, because it was not a party to the treaties of 1815.

Private letters from Poland state that the Russian Government has ordered the officers and civil functionaries in Poland to send their wives without delay into the interior of Russia.

Russia.

A decree of the Minister of War has been issued, ordering the formation of new regiments for the occupation of the fortresses of Finland, and the placing of eight battalions on a war footing in that province.

France.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash on hand of 17,500,000 francs. M. VIENEY, President of one of the Sections of the Council of State, has been appointed Governor of the Bank of France.

La France had received a first warning for an article on the elections offensive to Government.

The Bourse continued flat. Rentes, on the 18th closed at 69f. 45c.

Prussia.

The Ministers still refrained from making their appearance in the Chambers until such time as the President should declare that he had no distinct privilege, especially that of calling Ministers to order.

India, China and Australian Mails.

The India, China, and Australian mails have arrived. The dates are Hong Kong 1st and Calcutta 8th April, Melbourne and Sidney 25th March. The commercial news has been anticipated and the general news is unimportant.

Otago, New-Zealand, advices are to March 18th. The yield of gold was fast approaching to that of Victoria and is much more easily obtained.

Later mails from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on the 18th—due in London 20th May.

South America.

The Brazil mail had reached Lisbon.

RIO, Friday, April 25.

COFFEE, 7,000@7,200 for good firsts. Stock, 65,000 bags.

THE NEWS BY THE JURA.

CAPE RACE, Friday, May 29.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool May 21, *via* Greencastle (below Londonderry,) May 22, *en route* to Quebec, was boarded by the Press yacht, off this point, at 5 P. M. to-day.

Her advices are five days later.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 21st, and reached Liverpool on the following day.

The steamer *Saxonia* did not leave Southampton on the 20th, for New-York, owing to some damage to her machinery. The *Hammonia* was expected there on the 22d from Hamburgh, and would take the place of the *Saxonia*.

The absence of later American news than that received by the *Persia*, caused a feeling of suspense, and encouraged rumors, but those which were so prevalent a day or two previous to the departure of the *Jura*, in regard to an armistice, and the surrender of Gen. HOOKER'S army, had in a measure subsided.

The *Times* sees in such a contingency the faint glimmer of peace.

The Cork *Examiner* contains correspondence from various parts of Ireland, which leaves scarcely any doubt that recruiting for the Northern army is attempted to be carried on on an extensive scale. It appears that Mitchellstown, Charlesville and Fermoy were recently visited by several American gentlemen of military aspect, who publicly offered to give passage to any number of young men willing to accept it to New-York for three pence each, with the certainty of continuous remuneration and work when they arrived there. The police were present on several occasions, which obviously discommoded the strangers. But there was nothing illegal in the proposition made, and no proceedings could be taken. Several hundred young men await the sailing of the early steamers, who, beyond all doubt, have engaged to go to America on the terms offered by the American agents.

The Liverpeol *Mercury* publishes another lot of anonymous correspondence in regard to Federal operations in England, in the matter of secret agencies for recruiting, with extensive ramifications by means of agents in all parts, and the free use of money alleged to be in operation.

Lord CLYDE is pronounced almost out of danger.

The race for the Derby was a very close affair. *Maccaroni* only beat *Lord Clifden* by a short neck, and *Rapid Shone* and *Blue Mantle*, third and fourth respectively, were only a length from the winner. Thirty-one horses ran. The stakes were nearly £7,000 sterling. The weather was miserable, and the attendance, consequently, less than usual. The Prince of Wales was present.

FRANCE.

Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, having resigned the naval command in Mexico to Admiral BOSSE, had returned to France, bearing Gen. FOREY'S report of operations at Puebla down to April 17, at which dates the prospects of French success were stated to be excellent.

Additional French men-of-war have been sent to the Piræus in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Greece.

The International Congress at Paris on the postal question had appointed a Sub-Committee of seven to prepare and accelerate the proceedings. Mr. KASSON, delegate from the United States, is a member of the Committee.

Advices from Cherbourg report that considerable reinforcements are being dispatched from there to Mexico.

The Bourse was steady. Rentes 69f. 50c.

POLAND.

There is really nothing new as to the insurgents' movements.

The number of insurgents in the Kingdom of Poland is estimated by the *Times* correspondent as not to exceed 20,000 men, and in Lithuania at under 10,000. The number of small bands containing from 6 to 500 men is about 200.

SPAIN.

The sentence of imprisonment and hard labor at the galleys against the Granada Protestants has been commuted into banishment for a corresponding period.

LATEST NEWS VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 22.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

The *Glasgow's* arrival has dispelled the rumors of an armistice in America, and created buoyancy in the cotton market.

Commercial and Financial.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 19—A. M.

COTTON—The market yesterday (Monday) was quiet, at rather irregular prices. Surats, to arrive, are quoted ⅛d. ℔ lb. cheaper. The sales of the day were about 5,000 bales, one half for speculation and export.

At Manchester there has been no market since the departure of the *Asia*.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co., report Flour dull and difficult of sale; Wheat quiet and unchanged; Corn steady at 29s. 9d. for mixed.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork very dull. Butter dull and nominal. Bacon dull but steady. Lard very firm and 6d. dearer, sales at 37s. @38s. 6d. Tallow a shade firmer.

PRODUCE—Ashes scarce and prices almost nominal. Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Rice unchanged. Linseed Oil advanced to 47s. Naval Stores quiet—no sales. Petroleum steady. Crude £15; refined 2s.

LONDON MARKETS (18TH.)

BREADSTUFFS generally unchanged; prices firm. SUGAR quiet, but steady. COFFEE quiet, but full rates demanded. TEA firm, but not much doing. RICE brings full rates. TALLOW firmer; Y. C., 43s. @43s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 18th were steady. Consols closed at 93¾@⅞. Money was in active demand. Best bills 3⅞@3¾ ℗ cent.

Illinois Central shares closed on the 18th at 41@40; Erie shares, 50@51 discount.

Commercial News by the Jura.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 21.

COTTON—Sales of three days 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is irregular and dull at a slight decline on all descriptions.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is inactive and prices have a downward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—Are quiet but steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATTHYA & Co. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co., report: Flour quiet and unchanged. American, 21s. @23s. Wheat steady; Red Western and Southern, 9s. @9s. 9d.; White Western and Southern, 10s. @11s. 3d. Corn firm at 29s. 9d. for mixed.

PROVISIONS—Dull and generally unchanged. The above-named authorities report Beef dull and unchanged. Pork flat. Bacon easier and dull. Butter very dull. Lard tending upward; sales at 36s. @38s. Tallow firmer; sales at 41s. @42s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Ashes firm; Pots, 33s.; Pearls, 32s. 6d. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee inactive; rates unchanged. Rice steady. Linseed Oil firm, at 46s. 6d. @47s. Resin, small sales, at 27s. Spirits Turpentine, no sales. Petroleum quiet, at 1s. 11d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS—Wheat firmer, but quotations unchanged. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee quiet. Tea quiet, but firm. Rice firm. Tallow quiet, and tending downward. Linseed Oil firm, at 45s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central Shares, 41@40 discount; Erie, 51@52.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds had been quiet, but fluctuations continued.

There was a good demand for money, at unchanged rates.

The Bank of England, on the 21st, advanced its minimum rate of discount a further one-half per cent.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 22.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 28,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators, and 6,500 to exporters. Market dull, and ⅛d. @⅜d. lower for American, and 1d. lower for Surats. The sales to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 4,000 are to speculators and exporters. The market closes firmer, and with an upward tendency, the week's decline being partially recovered. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	25⅜d.
Middle Orleans	22⅞d.
Fair Mobile	25d.
Middle Mobile	22d.
Fair Uplands	24½d.
Middle Uplands	21¾d.

Stock in port, 340,000 bales, of which 39,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS are steady and firm.

PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

The Produce Market is steady.

LONDON, Friday, May 22.

Consols for money, 93⅛. Erie shares, 51@52. Illinois Central, 41@40 discount.

THE INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

Standing Buffalo gone on a Mission to Gov. Dallas—The Indians Anxious for Peace.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, May 22.

We learn that official information has been received of the arrival at Fort Abercrombie, on the 19th inst., of JOSEPH DEMERRIS, a son of the interpreter now at that post. He came from St. Joseph by way of Devil's Lake, leaving Devil's Lake on the 9th inst., where he reports there were encamped about 500 teepees of Indians, for about 1,800 warriors, with LITTLE CROW at their head.

They are encamped on the prairie near the timber, and near a peninsula that runs down into the lake on the north side, in the vicinity of Burnt Island, which is the place of rendezvous of the hostile SIOUX.

He states that LITTLE CROW'S band are well supplied with ammunition, and that the others have none. LITTLE CROW and his soldiers have been assiduously engaged in circulating the report that all those who gave themselves up last Fall were killed by the whites, and by this means are trying to induce them to engage in a war against the whites.

STANDING BUFFALO has gone on a mission to Gov. DALLAS, to see if he would allow him to come under his protection, as he don't want to be engaged against the whites, and is fearful that he may be made to suffer with the rest.

A large portion of the Indians are anxious for peace, but are fearful if they give themselves up they will be killed, and are therefore waiting the return of STANDING BUFFALO before deciding. LITTLE CROW and his band seem determined to carry on the war to the bitter end. They had made no decision when Mr. DEMERRIS left, in what manner the war is to be carried on, but the Indians generally expressed their determination to await the arrival of the whites and fight them there.

Some of the Indians concerned in the raid on the Watonwan, had arrived at Devil's Lake with some of the stolen horses. The raid was made by six of LITTLE CROW'S band, from the Missouri River, who were joined at the mouth of the Chippewa River by some of RATTLING MOCCASIN'S band. They report that they killed some citizens, but do not know that they killed any soldiers.

Mr. DEMERRIS states that LITTLE CROW has been engaged in a fight with the Reds, and was defeated—they refused to join him. He had eight killed and several wounded. Among the killed was PETIT FRÈRE and his son. A German who was taken prisoner at Big Stone Lake was wounded in the leg. He is about eighteen years of age.

Mr. DEMERRIS also reports that RATTLING MOCCASIN, with about forty lodges, or seventy warriors, is encamped on the Shayenne River, near Dog's Hell, about seventy-five miles from Abercrombie, but that he is soon going to join the rest at Devil's Lake. A portion of his band wintered near the mouth of the Chippewa, and a portion on the head of the Yellow Medicine River. Mr. DEMERRIS reports that two of the Indians that were concerned in the outbreak last Fall have been killed by some of the other Indians. He also reports that the Indians have a plenty of dried meat, and that there are large numbers of buffaloes on the plains.

News from Pembina.

Mr. TARBELL, the daring mail carrier from Pembina, arrived in this city last evening, having left that place on the 18th inst. LITTLE CROW arrived at St. Joe Mountain, near St. Joseph, about a week before Mr. TARBELL left, with about one hundred and ten warriors. He stated that he came in to get land from the Hudson Bay Company to settle on, but was unsuccessful in his efforts to get land, and the inhabitants would not consent to his remaining on any terms. LITTLE CROW informed some of the people that "he had done some good tricks to the Americans, and will do some more," and that "every Sioux who had killed whites was as good as dead, and he would fight to the last."

Mr. TARBELL says the Red Lake Chippewas are coming into Pembina to make peace with the Sioux. Five Sioux were seen at Otter Tail Lake last Thursday afternoon. The Chippewas saw their tracks, and in the morning saw the Sioux close to their houses. One of the mail riders kept his horse saddled at a house during the night, and seeing the Indians in the morning, he got on his horse and started toward Crow Wing. Some ten shots were fired at him, but he escaped. Mr. TARBELL stopped in the same house on Friday night. The Sioux are watching on every trail between St. Cloud and Pembina, and are well acquainted with every military movement. Mr. TARBELL says LITTLE CROW and his band have plenty of ammunition with them, and say they have an abundance buried at Table Rock, on the Shayenne River. The little boy captured by them last year near Old Crossing is still in their hands, together with one or two other prisoners. We think if our Mounted Rangers and infantry show half the nerve of Mr. TARBELL in making the long and dangerous journey from Pembina alone, that few Indians will be left to trouble us at the close of our Summer campaign.

—Col. Grierson's men, in their famous raid through Louisiana, had a very clever way of cutting the telegraph wires so as to avoid discovery. Instead of cutting the wires and letting the ends hang loosely, they tied up the ends with strips of leather, so that it could not be easily seen and yet the connection was severed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 30, 1863.

$500	U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.	106	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Reg.	108¾	
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Cou.	108¾	
10,000	Treas. 7-10 ℗ c. Notes, Oct. & Ap.	S. 107¾	
14,000	U. S. 6s, 1 y. c	101¾	
50,000	do. New.	99¾	
1,000	do.	99	
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	111⅞	
2,000	Ky. State 6s	102	
2,000	Ill. War Loan	102¾	
5,000	N. C. State 6s	69	
14,000	Mo. State 6s	71	
1,000	Erie 1st M. B.	114	
3,000	do.	114⅜	
1,000	E. 2d M. Ex. '79	120	
16,000	Er. 3d M. B's, '83	113	
7,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	122	
12,000	do.	122½	
5,000	do.	122¾	
15,000	do.	123	
3,000	Hud. R. Bs '67	104⅜	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. B	118	
10,000	Mis. & Mo. L. G	94	
2,000	Mil. & P. D. C. 1st	108¾	
10,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C	34	
200	Bank of Commerce	106	
64	Park Bank	138	
150	Canton Co	36	
400	do.	36¾	
200	Cumb. Coal Prefd	29¾	
50	do.	29¾	
200	do.	b10 30	
550	do.	30	
300	Cen. Am. T. Co	55	
150	do.	55¾	
100	do.	b30 55¾	
10	do.	56	
100	do.	b30	
130	Pac. M. S. Co	186	
100	do.	s30 185	
100	do.	186½	
100	do.	b30 186½	
30	Amer. Coal Co	70	
300	do.	68	
200	Rucks Co. L. Co	1½	
700	Hudson R. R.	134	
250	do.	s30 133	
50	do.	b10 134	
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	123¾	
100	do.	123¾	
550	do.	123¾	
50	do.	b10 124	
17	Tol. & Wab. R.	87½	
200	do.	80	
60	Bruns. C. L. Co	6¾	
360	Erie Railway	96	
100	do.	s30	96
1900	do.	96¾	
300	do.	96¾	
300	do.	s10	96¾
100	do.	s30	96¾
100	do.	b15	96¾
550	Erie R. Prf.	108¾	
156	Harlem R.	108½	
600	do.	108¾	
600	do.	b30	110
100	Harlem R. Pref.	112	
1800	Reading R.	113	
100	do.	b30	113¾
900	Mich. Cen. R.	117	
500	do.	b30	117¾
400	M. So. & N. I. R.	76¾	
600	do.	76¾	
50	do.	76¾	
100	do.	b10	76¾
50	do.	77	
10	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	115½	
250	do.	116	
50	do.	116¼	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scp.	110½	
1500	Ill. Cen. C. B. Scp.	89	
150	Chic. & Alton	b10	78¾
100	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	94	
10	Cleve. & P. R.	92	
500	do.	94	
200	do.	s60	94
2000	do.	94¾	
2000	do.	94¾	
600	do.	s30	94¾
2800	do.	94¾	
200	do.	s15	94¾
500	do.	b10	95
700	do.	95	
250	do.	b10	94¾
150	Gal. & Chi. R.	106	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	114¾	
100	do.	114¾	
1000	do.	s5	114¾
100	do.	114¾	
100	do.	b30	114¾
450	Chi. & R. Is	102¾	
300	do.	102¾	
25	do.	103	
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	49	
100	M. & P. Du C. 2 M. Pr.	86	
150	P., Ft. W. & C.	76¾	
1000	do.	77	
150	do.	76¾	
100	do.	b10	77
200	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	50	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	108¾	
10,000	do.	108¾	
29,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. N.	99¾	
1,000	U. S. 7-10 N's, Oct. & April	107¾	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	63¾	
9,000	do.	62	
1,000	Mo. State 6s	71	
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	92	
2,000	A. & T. H. 2d M. Inf.	82	
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	64¾	
2,000	Mich. S. S. & N. I.	109¾	
5,000	Amer. Gold	141¾	
33,000	do.	145	
15,000	do.	145	
2,500	do.	145¾	
50	Hanover Bank	99	
100	Canton Coal	36	
300	do.	36¾	
550	do.	36¾	
100	do.	b10	36¾
200	do.	36¾	
200	do.	36¾	
2000	do.	36¾	
50	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	34	
50	do.	29¾	
300	do.	30	
50	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	149	
50	Am. Coal Co	67	
200	Cen. Am. Tr. Co	54	
100	do.	54¾	
100	do.	b30	55½
50	Pacific M. S. Co	187	
200	N. Y. Cen. R	124	
300	Erie Railway	96	
300	do.	95¾	
500	do.	95¾	
800	do.	95¾	
100	do.	b30	95¾
100	do.	b30	96
150	do.	95¾	
400	do.	s10	95¾
300	Erie R. Pref.	105½	
50	Hudson Riv. R.	133¾	
100	do.	134	
1200	Harlem R.	108½	
100	do.	108¾	
600	do.	108¾	
200	do.	b3	108¾
400	Reading Railroad	113	
200	do.	113½	
200	do.	113¾	
200	Mich. Cen. R.	117¾	
100	do.	117	
1000	M. S. & N. I. R.	77	
500	do.	77¾	
100	Mich. S. & N. I. G.	117	
100	do.	116¾	
100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	110	
100	do.	b10	110½
1200	Clev. & Pitt. R.	94½	
400	do.	s10	94¾
500	do.	s10	94
1200	do.	b20	95
500	do.	s15	94
200	Gal. & Chic. R.	106	
400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	114	
300	do.	114¾	
100	do.	s5	114¾
200	do.	114¾	
100	do.	b30	114¾
400	Chic. & R. I. R.	102¾	
50	do.	102¾	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Cum. Coal Prf.	s3	30
100	do.		30½
250	do.		30
50	do.	b3	30
100	do.	s10	29¾
100	do.		30
300	Canton Co		36
100	do.		36¾
100	Quicksr Min. Co.	b30	47
500	Bucks Co. Lead		1⅞
550	do.		1⅞
100	Cen. Am. Trans. Co.		56
50	Pacific M. S. Co.		187¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	b10	123¾
100	do.	s3	124¾
200	do.	b3	124⅝
100	do.	s10	124¾
500	do.		124⅝
150	do.	c	124⅞
200	do.	b3	124⅞
100	P., F. W. & C.		76⅜
100	Gal. & Chi. R.		106¾
200	Clev. & Tol.		114⅜
400	do.	s10	114¾
700	do.		115
200	Erie Railway		98¼
100	do.		96⅝
200	do.		96⅞
200	do.		96⅞
200	do.		96⅞
200	do.		96⅞
200	do.	b15	96⅞
550	Erie R. Pref.		108⅜
200	Harlem R.	b3	108⅜
100	do.	b30	110
100	Harlem R. Pref.		112
1800	Reading R.		113
100	do.	b30	113¾
900	Mich. Cen. R.		117
500	do.	b30	117⅜
400	M. So. & N. I. R.		76¾
600	do.		76¾
50	do.		76⅞
100	do.	b10	76⅝
50	do.		77
10	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.		115⅜
250	do.		116
50	do.		116⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scp.		110⅜
1500	Ill. Cen. C. B. Scp.		89
150	Chic. & Alton	b10	78¾
100	Chi. & Alt. Pref.		94
10	Cleve. & P. R.		92
500	do.		94
200	do.	s60	94
2000	do.		94¾
2000	do.		94¾
600	do.	s30	94¾
2800	do.		94¾
200	do.	s15	94¾
300	do.		95
250	do.	b10	94¾
150	Gal. & Chi. R.		106
100	Clev. & Tol. R.		114¾
100	do.		114¾
1000	do.	s5	114¾
100	do.		114¾
100	do.	b30	114¾
450	Chi. & R. Is		102¾
300	do.		102¾
25	do.		103
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.		49
100	M. & P. Du C. 2 M. Pr.		86
150	P., Ft. W. & C.		76¾
1000	do.		77
150	do.		76¾
100	do.	b10	77
200	Mil. & P. Du C. R.		50

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

50	Cumb. Coal.		29¾
100	do.		29¾
100	do.	s3	29¾
100	do.	b3	29¾
100	do.		29⅝
100	Canton Co		36¼
150	Erie R.		95⅞
200	do.	s3	95⅞
200	do.	b3	96
100	do.	b10	96¼
200	do.	s3	96
400	do.		96
200	Hud. River R.		134¼
50	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	c	50¾
50	do.		50¾
200	Harlem R.		108¾
100	do.		108¾
600	do.		108¾
200	do.	b3	108¾
400	Reading Railroad		113
200	do.		113⅛
200	do.		113⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R.		117⅜
100	do.		117
100	M. S. & N. I. R.		77
500	do.		77⅛
100	Mich. S. & N. I. G.		117
100	do.		116¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. S.		110
100	do.	b10	110⅛
1200	Clev. & Pitt. R.		94⅜
400	do.	s10	94¾
1200	do.	b20	95
500	do.	s15	94
200	Gal. & Chic. R.		106
400	Cleve. & Tol. R.		114
300	do.		114⅜
100	do.		114¾
2000	do.	s5	114¾
200	do.		114¾
1400	do.		114⅞
1600	do.		115
100	Chi. & R. I. R.		102¾
200	do.		102⅞
200	do.		102⅞
100	Tol. & W. Pref.		88
100	do. & Wab. R.		81
100	Chic., B. & Q. R.		115
100	Alton & T. H. Pr.		52
100	do.		51¾
150	do.		51
200	do.		50¾
27	do.		49
100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	b10	88¾
100	P., F. W. & C. R.		76
100	do.		75¾
50	Chi & N. W. R.		34
100	Chi. and Alt. R.		76
100	do.	b10	77
200	Mil. & P. Du C. R.		50

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Cum. Coal Prf.	s3	30
100	do.		30½
250	do.		30
50	do.	b3	30
100	do.	s10	29¾
100	do.		30
300	Canton Co		36
100	do.		36¾
100	Quicksr Min. Co.	b30	47
500	Bucks Co. Lead		1⅞
550	do.		1⅞
100	Cen. Am. Trans. Co.		56
50	Pacific M. S. Co.		187¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	b10	123¾
100	do.	s3	124¾
200	do.	b3	124⅝
100	do.	s10	124¾
500	do.		124⅝
150	do.	c	124⅞
200	do.	b3	124⅞
100	P., F. W. & C.		76⅜
100	Gal. & Chi. R.		106¾
200	Clev. & Tol.		114⅜
400	do.	s10	114¾
700	do.		115
200	Erie Railway		98¼
100	do.		96⅝
200	do.		96⅞
200	do.		96⅞
200	do.		96⅞
200	do.		96⅞
200	do.	b15	96⅞
550	Erie R. Pref.		108⅜
200	Harlem R.	b3	108⅜
100	do.	b30	110
100	Harlem R. Pref.		112
1800	Reading R.		113
100	do.	b30	113¾
900	Mich. Cen. R.		117
500	do.	b30	117⅜
400	M. So. & N. I. R.		76¾
600	do.		76¾
50	do.		76⅞
100	do.	b10	76⅝
50	do.		77
10	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.		115⅜
250	do.		116
50	do.		116⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scp.		110⅜
1500	Ill. Cen. C. B. Scp.		89
150	Chic. & Alton	b10	78¾
100	Chi. & Alt. Pref.		94
10	Cleve. & P. R.		92
500	do.		94
200	do.	s60	94
2000	do.		94¾
2000	do.		94¾
600	do.	s30	94¾
2800	do.		94¾
200	do.	s15	94¾
300	do.		95
250	do.	b10	94¾
150	Gal. & Chi. R.		106
100	Clev. & Tol. R.		114¾
100	do.		114¾
1000	do.	s5	114¾
100	do.		114¾
100	do.	b30	114¾
450	Chi. & R. Is		102¾
300	do.		102¾
25	do.		103
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.		49
100	M. & P. Du C. 2 M. Pr.		86
150	P., Ft. W. & C.		76¾
1000	do.		77
150	do.		76¾
100	do.	b10	77
200	Mil. & P. Du C. R.		50

MONDAY, June 1—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was fairly active in both the Import and Export movement. The entries of General Foreign Merchandise amount to about three millions, of which one-fifth is in Foreign Wool. The Dry Goods entries are comparatively moderate The Export list of the week included 450 bales of Cotton, the first of the outward turn of the movement of this staple. The next return will probably embrace 2,000@3,000 bales. The Specie Export is very light for the month of May. The price of Gold fell to 145 ℗ cent. as against 146¾ ℗ cent. at the close of the previous week. Exchange closed 158¾ ℗

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for some very superior servants, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn, and really valuable servants; also for experienced waitresses, nurses and housemaids. Many of these servants are Protestants of the most respectable class, and desirous of going in the country. Apply to WM. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall. (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to the country for a steady situation; has over six years' City reference. Apply for two days at No. 410 6th-av., second door from 25th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman wanted, to go a short distance in the country, to cook, wash and iron for a small family. Apply, with testimonials, at C. C. BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., between 10 and 12 A. M., where employers can be seen.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman, as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; soups, meats and puff-pastes, in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at her last employer's, No. 40 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, one who understands soups, meats, game and pastry; best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 168 East 13th-st. near 3d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 87 East 32d-st, between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation in a small private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference, if required. Can be seen until engaged, at her present employer's, No. 25 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or laundress alone; none but good families need apply, as she can refer to some of the best families in the City; can be seen for two days, at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY LEAVING town, wishes to obtain a situation for an excellent girl, who has been in her employ for some time, as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children. Apply to-day at No. 173 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only, by an English young woman, with good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid; would do waiting and light chamberwork; has 8 years' reference. Can be seen at No. 16 Gramercy Park.

AS LADY'S-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or as children's maid and seamstress; advertiser operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; also hair-dressing; is a Protestant; desires to go to the country; has a first-class reference. Can be heard of for two days. Address C, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN wants a situation to do housework in a small family. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at No. 277 West 33d-st, between 8th and 10th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper, by a respectable young American widow lady, or to take care of an invalid or an elderly lady. Call or address M. M. F., for one week, at No. 419 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS DOWN STAIRS SERVANT.—A RE-spectable and experienced young woman desires a situation in city or country; is a good cook and baker, excellent laundry maid. No objection to do general housework; has good references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman of 19, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and travel with a lady; sews neatly; would take charge of a baby from its birth; wages \$7 City or country; City reference. Call at 152 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable and competent girl, as nurse; can take entire charge of a nursery; is a good plain sewer and embroiderer; can show two years' reference from her last place, the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 121 West 16th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant woman desires a situation as above in City or country; can take care of children from their birth; would do chamberwork and washing or chamberwork and waiting; has good reference. Apply at No. 358 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS CHILdren's nurse, or can take full charge of a baby; best City reference given. Inquire at No. 131 5th-av., from 10 to 2 o'clock; can be seen till engaged.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED English woman wishes a situation as infant's nurse; has been in that capacity for a number of years; can be recommended as being kind and fond of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 425 6th-av., corner 26th-st. Call at bakery.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Apply for two days at her former employer's, where she has lived for two years. No. 66 Union-place, northeast corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, and make children's clothes; no objection to take care of children; the best of City reference. Call for two days at her present place, No. 257 Greene-st., near 8th st.

AS COMPANION.—WANTED, A SITUATION as companion to a lady who expects to travel; would accompany an invalid, and if necessary, take charge of half-grown children. An interview can be had by addressing R. L. RUSSELL, Station D, Post office.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG, neat and tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or do fine washing and ironing in excellent style; wages, \$7 in the City, \$6 in the country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; satisfactory City reference given. Call for two days at No. 48 West 14th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly, fluting, &c, and has unexceptionable reference as to character, &c; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant woman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AT THE PRIVATE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first-class servants in every capacity, for city or country, always on hand, and good situations always ready for good servants. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

AT THE INSTITUTE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—Employers can find a number of English, Irish, Scotch and colored servants; professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, launderesses, tidy girls for taking care of children, housework, and those lately landed, for City and country. All good servants wanted.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, in city or country, for a young man of steady, reliable habits, who understands the management and care of horses; will be found a careful driver, temperate and industrious, and willing to make himself useful; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—AN ENGlishman (single) wants a situation in the country as coachman, groom, &c.; can take charge of a small garden, if required. The highest references of ability and good character given. Call or address S. T., No. 9 Chatham-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who has been nine years in his place, and is leaving on account of the family going to Europe. Call at his employer's stable, corner of 25th-st. and Madison-av., or address a note to No. 23 Madison-av. Can be seen for a week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses; he has the best of references from his last place; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days. Address a note Richard Barrett's livery-stable, No. 55 East 23d-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a single young American man as coachman and gardener; is also a good farmer; one not afraid of work; willing to make himself useful. Address G., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a first-class coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has two recommendations of 15 and 5 years. Apply until Tuesday, June 2, at No. 26 Lafayette-place.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as coachman; he fully understands his business in every manner; is fully acquainted with everything in and about a house; good reference given. Address C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO procure a situation for a competent waiter, a single man, in a private family; has lived with his relatives for several years in Europe; has long City references. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. Curtis', No. 677 Broadway, third door from 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young young man, as waiter in a private family or private boarding house; has no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 Macdougal-st.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED by a German Protestant man and his wife; the wife as cook and the man as waiter; both first-class servants; have the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING A RESPECTable American family, who are refugees from the Southwest, to take care of a house for the Summer months, can hear of such a person, with the best of City reference, by calling or addressing NEMO to the Tea Store, No. 273 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener by a man that understands his business well and laying out of new places and making himself generally useful to any man who may employ him; can be highly recommended from his employer. Can be seen by addressing a note to MICHAEL, gardener, Bay View Post-office, Clifton, Staten Island.

AS GROCER'S CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUation in a wholesale or first-class retail grocery store, by an experienced man who can give the best of reference. Address GROCERY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUation as general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give the best of reference. Address EXPERIENCE, care of the Merchants Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUUAtion as assistant book-keeper or general clerk, in any good mercantile business; also a situation by an experienced young man in the stationery business; best of reference given. Address, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—A SITUATION wanted as above by a young man having over four years' experience as such in the retail trade. Address R. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

PLUMBERS WANTED,

At No. 13 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

OUTDOOR SALESMAN WANTED—BY A commission paper house, to solicit orders for paper bags and Manila paper: must be familiar with the business, and able to command a trade. One thoroughly competent, and willing to exert himself, may meet with a good opening by addressing TERRELL, Box No. 3,307 Post-office, naming references, &c.; none others will receive attention.

HARDWARE AND OFFICE CLERKS WANTED.—A young man thoroughly acquainted with the hardware business; also, one for office business, a good penman and calculator. Address STEEL, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, stating age, qualifications, reference and salary required.

A LAUNDRESS, WAITRESS, AND A VALET.—Wanted, a first-class laundress, also a waitress, and a young man as valet to an invalid gentleman, who will be required to travel with him; none but Protestants with City reference need apply, at the Protestant agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, AS WAITRESS A young Protestant woman, who perfectly understands her business, and can bring good City reference. Apply at No. 61 University-place, on Saturday and Monday mornings, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY WOOD BROTHERS, CARRIAGE manufacturers, Nos. 591 and 596 Broadway, a number of good finishers on smithwork. A few trimmers could also find a job on application to the above.

TO STONE-MASONS.—STONE-MASONS wanted, to go to the Isthmus of Panama; good references required. Apply at office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 13 TO 16 YEARS of age, who resides with his parents, to attend an office, &c.; must have good references. Address R. L. & C., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

WANTED AT MRS GREEN'S AGENCY for Employment, a first-class seamstress, understanding dressmaking; also, domestics of the best class, white and colored, at No. 950 Broadway.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER AND COPYING Clerk; a young man having the best of references. Apply, in own handwriting, to Box No. 2,396 Post-office.

20 OPERATORS ON SINGER'S SEWING Machine wanted to do plain sewing. Apply at No. 350 Houston-st., up two flights of stairs, front room.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS old in a clothing house, that can live at home and bring the best of City reference. Apply at No. 116 Fulton-st., New-York.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, 14 YEARS OF AGE, to attend an office and go errands; one with good recommendations may apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 24 Wooster-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

No. 4 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of ELLIOTT & CO. They offer their services in the management of estates, in the investment of money, in the purchase and sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, mortgages, notes, and every class of fiscal securities. They propose to do a general commission business in every class of property bought and sold on commission.

HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, Jr.

CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify, that we whose names are severally undersigned, are desirous of forming a limited partnership, and

First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is JEROME, KELLOGG & COMPANY.

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling Corporate, State and Government Securities.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners in the said Copartnership are as follows: Addison G. Jerome, Senior; John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior; John A. Cordit, Henry Fitch, and George W. VerValin. That the said John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior; John A Condit, and George W. VerValin, all of whose places of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York, and Henry Fitch, whose residence is in the town of Bergen, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, are general partners, and that the said Addison G. Jerome, Senior, whose place of residence is in the City of New-York, aforesaid, is a special partner.

Fourth—That the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership, is one hundred thousand dollars.

Fifth—That the period at which the said partnership is to commence, is the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six.

As witness, our hands this twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Signed, JOHN KELLOGG,
ADDISON G. JEROME, Junior,
JOHN A. CONDIT,
HENRY FITCH,
GEORGE W. VERVALIN,
General Partners.
ADDISON G. JEROME, Senior,
Special Partner.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 59 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commercial paper.

THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers,
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John R Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of WELLS & PROVOST, is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved. STEPHEN H. PROVOST will sign the name of the old firm in liquidation and settlement of all matters connected therewith, and will continue the Pickle, Preserve and Vinegar business in his own name at Nos. 215 and 217 Front-st.

JOHN B. WELLS,
STEPHEN H. PROVOST.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1863.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., having been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. John J. Kingsford, the business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm of WOTHERSPOON & CO.

GEORGE WOTHERSPOON,
D. A. McTAVISH,
MAY 30, 1863. D. O. WOTHERSPOON.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS day entered into partnership to conduct the Stock Commission business in its various forms, under the firm of JOSEPH & LAZARUS, at No. 23 William-st.

S. J. JOSEPH.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863. J. E. P. LAZARUS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF A. G. JEROME & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

A. G. JEROME.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863. A. G. JEROME, Jr.

No. 22 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMED A copartnership, under the name of WIGHAM & UNDERHILL, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, &c.

THOMAS M. WIGHAM,
WILLIAM UNDERHILL.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.

WOOD BROTHERS,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Have removed to Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON, REFINED AND galvanized, assorted numbers and widths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES of all kinds, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of HAMMER'S FRESH-BREWED CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and its KEEPING QUALITY, especially of that brewed DURING THE MOST EXCESSIVE HOT WEATHER, is guaranteed for any length of time.

For sale in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, at the depot, No. 126 Beekman-st., New-York.

HAMMER & CO.
BREWERY AT HARLEM.

DRY GOODS.

PARASOLS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL
LORD & TAYLOR,
461 to 467 BROADWAY,
255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Our entire Stock at Retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Also at Stores,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

DRESS GOODS—PRICES REDUCED.
A full assortment of Spring and Summer Dress-Goods, including a great variety of novelties just received, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
AND DOMESTIC GOODS OF EVERY KIND,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

PLAIN AND CHECKED SILKS,
New and desirable styles, at Retail,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Also, at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are offering at retail
A large assortment of
WHITE AND PRINTED
PIQUE AND MARSEILLES,
At 50 cents per yard, and
An excellent line of
DRILLINGS,
For Boys' wear, at 40 cents.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

PARASOLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer a lot of the above goods, much under cost, on
MONDAY, JUNE 1.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in store a large and very elegant stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, including many novelties suitable for the season, to which they invite special attention. Prices moderate.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GEORGE CAREY, NO. 475 BROADWAY, will open for sale several novelties just received from Europe ex R. M. S. *China*, in Mantillas, Sacques, Circulars, Rotondes and Ruffles.
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Charles Street & Co.,
Second store up from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

LADIES WILL BE REPAID FOR ALL their trouble in purchasing their Mantillas, Sacques Circulars, Rotondes and Ruffles, at
GEORGE CAREY'S, No. 475 Broadway,
(Late Charles Street & Co.,)
Second store up from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

LADIES WHO ARE IN WANT OF A HANDsome Circular or Mantilla will please examine our Stock of Mantillas, Rotonds, Circulars, Sacques and Ruffles.
GEORGE CAREY, No. 475 Broadway,
Late Charles Street & Co.,
Second store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

LADIES WILL FIND THE MOST ATtractive assortment of Rotonds, Circulars, Mantillas, Sacques and Ruffles, at
GEORGE CAREY'S, No. 475 Broadway,
Late Charles Street & Co.,
Second store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

GEORGE CAREY WILL OPEN ON MONDAY and during this week large additions to his now handsome Stock of Circulars, Sacques, Mantillas, &c., &c., just received for June and July fashions.
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Charles Street & Co.,
Second store up from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

WE WOULD DIRECT THE ATTENTION of Ladies to the Extensive Cloak and Mantilla Store of
GEORGE CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
where considerable inducements are offered to the public, both as regards price and style.

IT WILL REPAY ALL THE TROUBLE of our lady friends to call and examine Mr. GEORGE CAREY'S stock of
MANTILLAS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS AND RUFFLES,
For Summer wear.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

THE NORTH AMERICAN
CLOAK, SHAWL, SILK AND CLOTH
WAREHOUSE
Will open on the first of June,
when garments of the
NEWEST DESIGNS AND OF RARE BEAUTY,
Imported and our own manufacture,
Will be exhibited for the
inspection of a discerning public,
The lowest to the highest cost.
GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND, OR MADE TO ORDER.
POLITE AND GENTLEMANLY
ATTENTION TO ALL PARTIES
WILL EVER BE A SPECIAL
CHARACTERISTIC OF THIS HOUSE.
THE CLOAK-ROOM, ON THE FIRST FLOOR,
Will be superintended by
Mr. J. DES ROCHERS,
Who will receive through
His agents in Paris
THE LATEST STYLES
FOR EACH SEASON,
Which, together with our
HOME MANUFACTURE,
Will warrant us in asserting
THAT THE NORTH AMERICAN
CLOAK, SHAWL, SILK AND CLOTH
WAREHOUSE
Is the largest, best arranged,
And most superbly fitted up
ON THE CONTINENT.
Our customers will be glad to learn
That our excellent and
Very gentlemanly Manager,
Mr. N. W. HALSTEAD,
Continues to have charge
Of our Shawl and Silk Room.
LADIES FROM ALL PARTS
OF THE COUNTRY
Are respectfully invited
To visit the
MODEL WAREHOUSE
OF THE UNITED STATES.
French and German spoken in the store.
OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 269 GRAND-ST., corner Forsyth-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY,
Respectfully calls the attention of families, requiring mourning goods, to his large and desirable stock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, consisting of BOMBAZINES, SILKS, DELAINES, ALPACAS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, HERMANIES, FLORENTINES, &c., &c.; also BONNETS, MANTILLAS, VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
N. B.—We are continually receiving fresh novelties from Europe, and GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. Call and examine.
Observe JAKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has the largest and cheapest stock in the City, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling under the regular prices. Skirts of the best quality and newest shapes, from 65 cents. Skirts made to order of every style. Also, misses' waists, skirts, pads, steels, lacing, &c. N. B.—Edgings, laces and trimmings for ladies' undergarments. Also, a large assortment of new style dress trimmings, velvets, braids, buttons, bugle trimming, &c. No. 880 Broadway, near 19th-st.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES—REDUCED IN PRICE.—Black and white at 75c.; plain colors reduced to 90c., worked backs reduced to \$1 10; 500 undressed kid, black and colored embroidered backs, 90c.; children's kid gloves, all sizes, 50c. Also, a large assortment of ladies' and misses' silk and thread gloves, lace mits, &c. Ladies' calf and buckskin riding gloves, all sizes. N. B.—All the hosiery and undergarments reduced in price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 869 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
BARGAINS FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.
15,000 HANDKERCHIEFS of every description
FROM AUCTION, 4c., 5c., 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c., to 25c.
5,000 LACE VAILS, 5,000
WORKED COLLARS, 12c. to \$2 50.
10c. to 50c.
10,000 WORKED BANDS, (cheap lot,) 10c. to 75c.
5,000 yards SILK ILLUSIONS, 6c. yard up.
5,000 yards FRENCH CRAPES, 12½c. yard up.
600 FRENCH LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, \$2, \$3, \$3 50.
600 FRENCH LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, \$4, \$5, \$6.
1,000 SILK PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, 75c., \$1.
1,000 SILK PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, \$1 25 to \$2 50.
STRAW GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STRAW BONNETS, 10c. STRAW BONNETS, 12c.
ROUGH AND READYS,
STRAW BONEETS, 25c. STRAW BONNETS, 37c.
DUNSTABLES,
STRAW BONNETS, 50c. STRAW BONNETS, 56c.
LEGHORN,
STRAW BONNETS, 63c. STRAW BONNETS, 75c.
PEDAL BRAIDS,
STRAW BONNETS, 88c. STRAW BONNETS, \$1 25.
SPLIT STRAWS,
STRAW BONNETS, \$1. STRAW BONNETS, \$1 50.
TUSCANS,
STRAW BONNETS, \$1 75. STRAW BONNETS, \$2.
NEAPOLITANS,
STRAW BONNETS, \$2 25. STRAW BONNETS, \$2 50.
CHINA PEARLS,
STRAW BONNETS, \$2 75. STRAW BONNETS, \$3.
LUTON BRAIDS,
NEAPOLITAN BONNETS, 25c. to \$2. BONNETS.
HAIR BONNETS,
CHIP BONNETS, 10c. up. BONNETS.
SATIN BRAIDS,
SHAKER HOODS, 25c. SHAKER HOODS, 25c.
BLOOMERS.
BLOOMERS IN ALL SHAPES.
Bloomers, 25c. Bloomers, 45c. Bloomers, 75c.
Bloomers, 31c. Bloomers, 50c. Bloomers, 88c.
Bloomers, 38c. Bloomers, 63c. Bloomers, \$1 00.
Bloomers, \$1 25. Bloomers, \$1 50. Bloomers, \$2 00.
Bloomers, \$1 50. Bloomers, \$1 75. Bloomers, \$2 50.
FLOWERS, 3c., 6c., spray.
FLOWERS, 7c., 8c., spray.
FLOWERS, 10c., 12c., spray.
FLOWERS FOR 50c. PER BOX.
KINZEY SELLS MILLINERS.
KINZEY SELLS STORE-KEEPERS,
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
5,000 pieces Trimming Ribbons, 18c. to 50c. per piece.
3,000 pieces No. 4 Cord Edges, 75c. per piece.
3,000 pieces No. 5 Cord Edges, 85c. to \$1 per piece.
BONNET RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12c
Bonnet Ribbons, 15c., 20c. Bonnet Ribbons, 25c.
BONNET RIBBONS, 31c. to 50c.
SILK MITTS, 18c., 25c., 31c., 38c.
SILK MITTS, 44c., 50c., 56c.
SILK MITTS, 63c., 75c., 88c.
AUCTION LOT OF FANS.
OVER 15,000 FANS IN SPANISH IVORY, SILK, LINEN, SANDAL-WOODS, CHINESE FANS, &c., &c., from 4c. up to \$1 50, (about half price.)
HOSIERY FROM AUCTION.
5,000 PAIRS LISLE-THREAD HOSE, 25c.
5,000 PAIRS ENGLISH BALMORAL HOSE, 25c.
5,000 PAIRS MISSES' COTTON HOSE, 4c. up.
10,000 PAIRS LADIES' COTTON HOSE, 12½c. up.
10,000 PAIRS GENTS' HALF-HOSE, 10c. up.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
EVERY SHADE 5-YARD SKIRT BRAIDS, 6c.
SPOOL SILKS, 1c.
12 SKEINS BEST SEWING-SILKS, 7c.
BEST PINS, 4c. paper.
BEST NEEDLES MADE, SELLING 3c. paper.
J. and P. COATES' BEST 200-YARD COTTONS, 6c.
WILLIMANTIC 200-YARD COTTONS, 6c.
BASTING COTTONS, 1 dozen spools, 6c.
TRIMMING BRAIDS.
LINEN AND TWILLED TAPES, 1c. and 1½c.
10,000 CAKES FINE FRENCH SOAPS, 3c.
RUBBER SKIRT FACINGS, ALL COLORS.
1,000 LARGE HAIR BRUSHES, 25c.
FINEST QUALITY 5-YARD SKIRT BRAIDS, 6c.
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE,
We will offer
THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE
STOCK OF RICH MANTILLAS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
Also a choice stock of the
NEW "ALEXANDRA SCARF MANTILLA,"
THE LATEST NOVELTY OUT.
Also,
CLOTH CIRCULARS and SACKS,
PLAIN and EMBROIDERED,
in great variety, and at very low prices.
We respectfully request those ladies who have hitherto confined their purchases to Broadway and Canal-st. stores to examine our GARMENTS, and the great difference in our prices. We guarantee to them a saving of 25 to 50 per cent.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
THIS WEEK
20-CENT BLEACHED MUSLINS, AT 12½c. per yard.
25-CENT BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 15c. per yard.
"WAMSUTTA," DWIGHT and "WHITE ROCK" 4-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, at 25c.
Sold recently at 40 to 45 cents.
BEST PRINTS, (Spring Colors,) 12½c., 14c. and 15c.
LADIES' CLOTHS, (All Wool,) at \$1 50 per yard.
Also,
FROM AUCTION, PURCHASED AT A SACRIFICE, LINEN DAMASKS, TOWELS, QUILTS, DRAPERIES, FLANNELS, NAPKINS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
A magnificent stock of
BLACK AND PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
Purchased during the week, at a great sacrifice, at auction.
GOOD BLACK SILK, wide ..... at 87½c per yard.
OIL BOILED SILK, wide ..... at \$1 and \$1 25 per yard
YARD-WIDE SILK, wide ..... at \$1 50 per yard
MANTILLA SILKS,
All widths, in Paris Taffetas, Gros-Grain, Armures, and Gros de Rhines, Mourning Silks.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
PLAIN BLACK BAREGES, CRAPE, MARETO, TAMARTINES, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, CASHMERES, TURON CLOTHS, LAWNS, PRINTS, &c.
MOURNING MANTLES AND SHAWLS.
A large stock, and at very low prices, at
W. K. PEYTON'S, No. 274 Bowery.

DRESS GOODS.
During the past week we have made large additions to our
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Having purchased very largely in the auction rooms, and from importers, who were anxious to close out the balance of this season's importations.
Ladies will effect a great saving by making their purchases at our store.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
WILL BE
"OUR MOTTO" FOR THE REST OF THE SUMMER.
PLAIN BAREGES at 8c. per yard ..... worth 1s.
FIGURED BAREGES at 10c. per yard ..... worth 15c.
FIGURED BAREGES, fine goods, 12½c ..... worth 18c.
CHECKED and STRIPED POPLINS, at 15c. ..... worth 25c.
CHECKED POPLINS, LENOS, GLACES, and MOZAMBIQUES, at 25c ..... worth 38.
BAREGE ROBES, 24 to 28 yards each ..... only \$5.
ALPACAS, all the choice colors ..... very cheap.
Also,
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A FRESH ARRIVAL
FROM AUCTION OF
SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
CHECK AND PLAID SILKS, from 4s. 6d. up.
FIGURED AND PLAIN SILKS, from 7s.
FOULARD SILK IN STYLE.
CHECKS, FIGURED AND CHINTZ, from 4s. 6d.
BLACK SILKS, with and without lustre, in all widths and at all prices, from 7s. to \$4 a yard.
Also:
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST RECHERCHE STOCK FRENCH, BRITISH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS
IN THE CITY.
DRESS GOODS, at 10c., 12c., and 15c. a yard,
DRESS GOODS, at 18c., 25c., and 31c.
DRESS GOODS at 35c., 40c., and 45c.
DRESS GOODS, at 50c., 55c., and 60c.
DRESS GOODS, in Plain Colors.
DRESS GOODS, in Plaids and Stripes.
DRESS GOODS, in Colored Alpacas.
DRESS GOODS, Double and Single Widths.
Also:
A LARGE STOCK OF BAREGE ROBES, 22½ yards, from \$3 50 to \$5.
ELEGANT SILK AND WOOL, PRINTED AND PLAIN, FRENCH CHALLIES.
RICH FIGURED BAREGES VERY CHEAP.
Also
A LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC COTTONS, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Also:
A SUPERB STOCK OF SILK CLOAKS, MADE FROM THE VERY BEST SILKS AND ELEGANTLY TRIMMED, MUCH BELOW BROADWAY PRICES.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
NO. 293 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
has just received the latest
SUMMER FASHIONS,
IN TALMAS AND SCARFS,
entirely different from anything in the New-York market, to which she invites the attention of her customers.
Real English Waterproof Cloaks, all sizes.
Misses' and Children's Garments in great variety.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, NO. 1, 142 BROADWAY,
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DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
will open on MONDAY several cases of
CHECK MOZAMBIQUES at about half cost.
DOUBLE WIDTH MOZAMBIQUES, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, GRENADINE BAREGES, CREPE MARETZ and BAREGES in all desirable colors.
FRENCH PRINTS in light colors and Chintz colors, LAWNS, ORGANDIES AND BRILLIANTS.
Nos. 423 Broadway and 305 Canal-st.

MOZAMBIQUE SHAWLS,
LAMA SHAWLS,
LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS,
in various new styles, for Summer wear, at
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
Nos. 423 Broadway and 305 Canal-st.

SUMMER MANTILLAS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
We offer at retail, at low prices,
BLACK SILK CIRC

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—A Bold Stroke for a Husband.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Sunrise

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

IRVING HALL—Billiard Tournament.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

☞Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Semi-official advices from Gen. Grant's army to the 26th of May have reached the Government. At that time the condition of affairs in the rear of Vicksburgh was mainly unchanged. On the evening of the 25th Gen. Pemberton, commanding the rebel forces, asked for two and a half hours' truce to bury his dead, which was granted him. There appears to have been no severe fighting since Monday last—our forces since that time having been engaged in bombarding the rebel stronghold. A dispatch received in Cincinnati states that most of the river batteries had been silenced, and the gunboats were engaged in shelling the rest.

A gentleman who left the vicinity of Vicksburgh as late as Sunday of last week gives an account of affairs in Gen. Grant's army calculated to correct false impressions. He says our forces are well prepared to repel any attack on their rear, and at the time he left were in the finest spirits, and confident of their ability to capture Vicksburgh and its garrison. The attack on the fortifications on Friday, May 22d was not made by the entire army, as before reported, but by a force under Gen. Blair, which assaulted the principal rebel battery, but failed to capture it. Gen. Grant's base of supplies is on the Yazoo, and is perfectly secure. Reinforcements were arriving as rapidly as required.

The results of the expedition sent up the Yazoo River by Admiral Porter after the capture of Haines' Bluff, have just been made public through an official report from that officer to the Navy Department. They are of the most important character. Three powerful steamers and a ram of huge dimensions were destroyed at Yazoo City, together with a fine navy-yard and all its appliances. The ram was 310 feet long, and 70 feet beam, and was to be covered with 4-inch iron plates. A battery was also destroyed at Drury's Bluff. The property thus destroyed and captured was valued at over two millions of dollars.

The latest rebel reports from the vicinity of Vicksburgh are to the 26th of May. They simply announce that the rebel garrison was still holding out. It is stated that Gen. Banks has crossed the Mississippi with his army at Bayou Sara.

It is believed in Cincinnati that the Army of the Cumberland—Gen. Rosecrans'—is in motion. No dispatches from Murfreesboro were received yesterday.

Gen. Burnside's headquarters will on Thursday next be removed from Cincinnati to Hickman Bridge, Ky. It is understood that he has recently sent a dispatch to the rebel Gen. Bragg, announcing his determination to hang all the rebel officers in his hands should retaliation be resorted to by the rebel authorities for the hanging of the two spies in his Department recently.

We have important intelligence from the Indian country this morning, which indicates serious trouble in Missouri once more, unless prompt measures are taken to prevent it. A considerable rebel force, under Gens. Steele, Cooper and McIntosh, supposed to be the advance of Price's new army, crossed the Arkansas on the 20th near Fort Gibson. Col. Phillips, commanding our forces in that vicinity, had a severe fight with them and succeeded in driving them back, though his force was greatly inferior. They are reported to number about 11,000, and were at last accounts massed on Col. Phillips' front. Col. Phillips has only 3,000 men and a battery, but is well fortified. Dispatches from Fort Larned, received in Leavenworth, also state that a large rebel force, Texans and Indians, is approaching from the Southwest, with the intention of intercepting the trains on the way to New-Mexico. The forces on the frontier, under Gen. Blunt, are believed to be inadequate to the task now before them.

We learn from Washington that Mosedy's guerrillas made their appearance on Saturday at Catlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, with artillery, and attacked a train standing on the track there, consisting of a locomotive and ten cars. A portion of Gen. Stahl's force subsequently attacked the rebels in a strong position, and succeeded in capturing their artillery. The rebel loss in the affair was quite heavy.

It is stated that Secretary Stanton has ordered that all rebel officers out on parole be placed under close arrest, and no more paroles are to be granted until further orders.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Java*, from Liverpool on the 21st and Londonderry on the 22d, arrived off Cape Race on Friday afternoon, and a summary of her news is telegraphed. The steamship *Sidon*, from Liverpool on the 19th and Queenstown on the 20th, arrived at this port yesterday. The advices by these arrivals are five days later, but are of no great importance politically. There was a feeling of suspense regarding American affairs, and a desire to hear further news. Rumors of an armistice between the North and South, growing in some manner out of the news relating to Gen. Hooker taken out by the *Persia*, had been dispelled by the *Glasgow*, which arrived out on the 22d. The London papers commented freely on the movement of Gen. Hooker, and the apparent position of the National army, and generally came to the conclusion that he would suffer a reverse, if not a disastrous defeat. The news of the captures made by the *Alabama* and *Florida* on the South American coast had reached England. The reply of President Lincoln to the address of the Emancipation Society had been received. He states that the address was very gratifying to him, and he expresses friendly feelings toward England. Accounts from Poland continue to represent the revolution as spreading. The Russian amnesty had been utterly refused in all quarters. The advices taken out by the *Glasgow* had created buoyancy in the Liverpool Cotton market, and prices, which had been declining during the week, nearly recovered. Breadstuffs and Provisions were steady. Consols for money 93¼.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our correspondence from Venezuela this morning assures us of the end of the civil war in that country, and of the recognition of the Government of Gen. Paez by the Federals. A treaty of peace has been signed. Business, in consequence, had become very brisk, and the country bid fair to become once more prosperous.

Hon. J. D. Van Buren has received the appointment of Paymaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, on Gov. Seymour's Staff.

Major H. Z. Curtis has been appointed Adjutant-General of the District of Kansas, with headquarters at Leavenworth.

The Committee of the General Assembly of Kentucky, charged with superintending the interment of the remains of Gen. Nelson, at Camp Dick Robinson, have fixed upon the 17th of June next as the day for the ceremonies. The remains will be removed on the morning of the 14th of June to the Lexington and Louisville depot; thence to Lexington on the 15th; and thence to the camp at Hickman bridge on the 16th. Rev. D. R. Campbell, President of Georgetown College, will deliver the oration.

The entire amount realized by the sale of the prize steamer *Bermuda* and cargo was half a million of dollars, the half of which will be distributed among the captors—the officers and crew of the steamer *Mercedita*—as soon as the appeal taken to the Supreme Court is decided, should the decision of the Court below be sustained.

The Stock Market on Saturday was active at advancing prices on the Railway Shares and Pacific Mail, Canton Company, &c.; a fraction lower on Government Stocks of 1881, and steady for Gold Coin at 145 ℔ cent. Money 6@7 ℔ cent. to the Stock Brokers. The subscriptions to the New Loan were large, including a single subscription by Messrs. Thompson Brothers of $1,000,000 for their early June sales.

Flour was less active and less buoyant on Saturday. Wheat and Corn were in good request, but at irregular prices. Oats were brisker and dearer. Pork was depressed and lower. Bacon was more active. Lard was heavy and drooping. Firecrackers, Tallow and Molasses were actively sought after. Hay was plenty and salable at former rates. Whisky was quiet and rather heavy. Cotton was dull. Freights exhibited less animation, with 603 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

Development of Southern Strength—The Issue to be Met.

All who return from the South, after having enjoyed even ordinary facilities for observation, testify to the suffering and inconvenience which the war is, in one way and another, entailing on the entire people—of the scarcity of certain kinds of food and clothing, and tools, and of almost all the luxuries of life; of the enormous depreciation of the currency; of the general want of confidence in Government paper; of the desolation of the cities, the cessation of trade, and—which is more serious than all—of the abstraction of the entire white population from the ordinary pursuits of peace, and, of course, of an enormous waste of it by battle and disease.

But they tell, too—what it is of still greater importance that we should know and ponder upon—of the complete absorption of the whole mind and whole resources of the country in the work of carrying on the war; of the complete prostration of everybody and everything at the feet of the military power; of the supremacy of "military necessity" over the law of the land and over all individual rights; of the complete unanimity, in appearance at least, which the Executive manages to secure in support of its policy; and above all things, of the development both among the army and the people of a military spirit of unsurpassed temper, toughness and elasticity. Everything has been placed in the hands of Jefferson Davis, and although he has managed to ruin every preëxisting institution in the country, not excepting Slavery, he has also managed to convert the Southern people into a vast, well-organized, well-led and formidable army. Southern society has, in fact, in two short years of war, lost almost every trace of its old Democratic Republican organization. It is now neither more nor less than (if we may use the phrase) a military hierarchy—a sort of huge Sparta—in which millions of helots toil for the sole purpose of supplying a host of warriors with ammunition, forage and food. To be a great military power, is, we cannot disguise from ourselves, the great ambition of the Southern people; and, moreover, the vast majority of them are satisfied that they *are* a great military power already; that their soldiers, officers and Generals are the first in the world. They are proud of all they have already done, and confident as to what they are still to do.

If history teaches us anything, it teaches us that, whenever a community is thus converted into an army, and has once acquired the thirst for martial glory, it is an instrument of destruction of immense power and keenness, which waits but for the hand of an ambitious and skillful operator to make it a terror to the world, or at least to its neighbors. The examples are, if not numerous, too notorious to make it necessary that we should recall them. And the operator is never long in coming. The machinery never stands long idle for want of the master mind that is to direct its movements. So that, if events take the shape which the Southern leaders are seeking to give them, there is nothing more certain than that we shall have on our hands, if we have it not already, an enemy or a neighbor whose one idea of progress will be conquest, and whose entire energies will be directed to the organization of brute force for the purpose of striking terror. We know from the history of the Old World how dangerous a power of this sort would be. It would be doubly dangerous in the case of the Confederacy, because it would be under the influence of theories more barbarous and more hostile to the notions of political morality now commonly recognized, than those which have presided at the birth of any great military organization of modern times. A Christian host, fanatically devoted to Slavery on Bible grounds, is a much more dangerous enemy to civilization than a Pagan one seeking power for simple human love of it. There is always hope that the Pagans may be converted or improved, but when Christianity has been tried and failed, the most ardent moral reformer may well despair.

Supposing, then, all this that we hear of the Southern determination, valor, discipline, morale and ambition to be true—what effect ought it to have on our course? Ought we, because they are proving more formidable than we ever expected them to prove, hasten to make peace, before we have still further exhausted our strength in the endeavor to overcome them—before their metal has been still further solidified by our blows? Ought we to seek to conciliate them by concession and forbearance, and by strong testimonies to their courage and bravery and strength? We answer unhesitatingly, No! The more we hear of Southern pluck and energy and spirit and resources, the more satisfied we are, painful as we admit the conclusion to be, that we must conquer them or they conquer us. Had they proved themselves weak or divided or pusillanimous, as many of us confidently expected they would, there would have been far more to say in favor of letting them go in peace than there is now that they have shown themselves both strong in war and shrewd in council. The United States and the kind of State which the Confederacy seeks to become, cannot exist together on this Continent. One or other must perish. Such institutions as ours are; such progress as we seek and glory in, are not possible and never would be possible beside such neighbors as the slaveholders are seeking to make themselves. Beside a vast camp, we would have to be a vast camp. To despotic secresy, energy and concentration, we should have to oppose similar weapons. Competition in the arts of peace, in the pursuit of science and industry would be impossible with men who have long made a boast of despising industry, and who already begin to make war the first object of their study and their thoughts. Let them, in short, but carry out their plans, and we predict confidently that the generation now growing up would see this Continent divided between two great military despotisms engaged in the intervals between tremendous wars in interchanging hollow courtesies from behind a million of bayonets; and with almost every trace of the things of which we are proudest to-day—our liberty, our equality, our industrial energy, our humanity, our intelligence—forever obliterated.

There is no thinking man, who reflects on these things with an honest desire to serve his country, come what will of his party, who can avoid the sorrowful conclusion that, cost what it may, the fighting has to go on either until the Confederacy is destroyed, root and branch, or until there are no more left at the North who think liberty worth defending, or this Republic—from which the human race hopes and has hoped so much—worth saving. Every man in the Confederate service, from Davis down, must be made to know that his death or submission are the ends we aim at, and that the braver and more determined we know him to be, the more firmly decided are we that he and his associates shall either lay down their arms, or quit the country, or die.

The Democracy and the War.

The Democratic State Committee has held another meeting at Albany, in order to define, over again, the position of the Democratic party. The progress of public sentiment sweeps their party landmarks away so rapidly as to render absolutely necessary these reiterated endeavors to keep the party together by constructing new platforms from time to time, as exigencies may require. Two incidents called the Committee together at the present time: the first was the Loyal State Convention at Utica, which ignored all party divisions, and rallied patriots of every name and of every party to the supreme work of saving the country, and the second was the approaching *Peace* Convention, to convene in this City day after to-morrow. The Democratic State Committee found its party in danger of an attack both in front and rear. Its loyal members were likely to join the Union League, and its peace element seemed in danger of seeking the embrace of Fernando Wood and Company. The Committee had, therefore, the double duty of erecting defences in both directions.

The front defences embrace a distinct declaration that "they will continue *to render the Government their sincere and united support* in the use of all legitimate means to suppress the rebellion and to restore the Union," and by a protest against the conclusion of any peace except on the basis of preserving the Union. The works in rear contain sundry heavy guns against arbitrary arrests and other alleged misdeeds of the Administration. The resolution protesting against a premature and damaging peace is the most curious part of the whole performance. It reads thus:

"That—as the inauguration of affirmative peace movements at this time by those who have no power to give effect to their views, might afford the dominant party a pretext, in conspiracy with the Southern Confederacy, to *make a peace by a separation of the States*—and whereas the Democratic and conservative masses of our people, who are opposed to any terms of peace which fail to restore the Union and save the Constitution, hesitate to trust that measure to the hands of those who are hostile to both—we deem this a fit occasion *to protest against the negotiation of a peace by the Administration, except upon the basis of a preservation of the Union and of the Government established by the Constitution.*"

We have not the slightest disposition to be hypercritical in examining the language in which the Democracy may choose to put forth its sentiments. Our columns bear witness that we desire, above all things, the *practical, effective union of men of all parties* in the great work of crushing the rebellion and saving the nation. Upon minor questions at issue between political parties, we are perfectly willing that men should differ hereafter as they have differed hitherto. But it seems to us clear that all patriots should unite in prosecuting the war, and in giving the world to understand that we shall consent to no peace which involves the destruction of the Union. Whatever else we may or may not give up, *that* is the one thing we shall not surrender. And we congratulate the country upon the fact that the Democratic party of this State has, through its recognized State Committee, taken that ground. Whether it has done it voluntarily, and under a sense of patriotic duty, or whether it has been driven to it by the pressure of public sentiment, and by the perils threatening its party organization, we do not care to inquire. It is enough that it has done it. And we beg to assure the Democratic State Committee that it will find us joining heartily in protesting against any peace which shall sacrifice the Union. We care not whether the negotiation of such a peace be attempted by this Administration or by any other; we shall resist it, and are glad to learn that the Democracy of this State will do likewise.

As to the denunciations of martial law, arbitrary arrests, &c., in which the Committee so largely indulged, we have very little to say. We regard them as of very little consequence. They were necessary, doubtless, to the working of the party machinery, but they will do but little damage. These men cannot blind the people to the real issue, by thus thrusting other questions into the foreground. The people are determined to put down the rebellion. They will make any sacrifices which that may require. They will overlook any trespass upon merely personal rights which may be incident to the accomplishment of this end; and they will visit with memorable and ignominious punishment all who attempt to ruin the country under cover of vindicating individual rights. And when the war is over, they will then see to it that every bulwark of civil liberty is again in its place, and will punish any Administration that may attempt to overthrow them.

We are curious now to see what the *Peace* Democrats have to say to this new manifesto of the State Democracy. Will they assent to this doctrine and thus maintain the integrity of the party, and demonstrate the substantial unity of our people in support of the war? Or will they be straightforward in demanding peace, regardless of consequences to the Union and the Constitution? We shall soon see.

Grant and Johnston.

It is now fifteen days since the battle of Big Black Bridge, and fourteen since the investment of Vicksburgh. With the first of these events, Gen. Johnston saw the desperateness of the rebel situation at Vicksburgh, and the necessity of the utmost energy in concentrating all possible troops to flank Grant, and, if possible, to raise the siege. We have had no special information as to his success during these fifteen days in bringing up reinforcements—though the dispatch said to have been sent by him to Pemberton assured the latter that in fifteen days he would aid him with a hundred thousand men. His facilities for bringing forward men are not very great, as the railroads are few, ricketty and much damaged by our raids, and the places from which reinforcements can be obtained are very distant. We have the evidence of eye-witnesses that troops have been brought from Charleston, which is distant from Jackson 767 miles; and if they have been brought from Charleston, they have doubtless also been brought from Savannah, Mobile, and all the garrisoned positions in the Gulf States, if not from North Carolina. We have also had numerous rumors that reinforcements were being got from Bragg's army; and though the shortest line of communication between Tullahoma and Jackson may not be available, yet it would be easier to take troops from Chattanooga by the Western and Atlantic Railroad to Atlanta, and thence to Jackson, than to transport them from the Atlantic coast. They would not dare, however, to take them from Bragg, unless they were fully convinced that Rosecrans did not contemplate motion, as they doubtless are convinced that it is not contemplated by Hunter.

Grant, however, with his right on the Mississippi River, above Vicksburgh, is in far better position to receive reinforcements than Johnston, and the War Department is, doubtless, fully advised of his necessities. The rebels send us news that Banks has crossed to the east side of the Mississippi, at Bayou Sara, which is only ten miles above Port Hudson; and, if this be correct, it looks more as if he was going to watch his opportunity to seize Port Hudson than to cooperate directly with Grant.

The country, of course, looks to the gallant army of Rosecrans (with the permission of the powers at Washington) to watch Bragg's force in his front, and to give him prompt battle if he attempt to move his forces down to overwhelm Gen. Grant.

A Broken-Down Rebel.—John C. Breckinridge has been as unfortunate as a General as he formerly was fortunate as a politician. In political service he obtained every honor which he coveted, except the highest; and this, too, while yet a young man. In the rebel army, misfortunes have followed him, and dishonors have been heaped upon him, until now, stung to the quick by the accusations officially made against him by Gen. Bragg, regarding his conduct at the last battle in which he was an actor, he has written a letter to Richmond, demanding justice and a Court of Inquiry. He says that Bragg's report thoroughly disparages both him and his command—that Bragg levels his strictures at his conduct as an officer during all the operations, and that Bragg, by direct statement and unmistakable innuendo, reflects upon his capacity and conduct. Breckinridge retorts sharply upon his superior officer in replying to these accusations—charges him with misrepresentation, injustice and baser crimes, and contends that the failure of his troops to hold their position at the battle of Stone River was due to no fault of theirs or his, but to the fact that Bragg commanded them to do an impossible thing.

It is difficult to decide upon the merits of the controversy between these two great rebels—though we have no doubt Breckinridge deserves all the censures Bragg has heaped upon him, and we know that Bragg is as great a knave and hypocrite as Breckinridge insinuates.

It would seem as though the controversy had reached a crisis—for a rebel telegram we give this morning announces Breckinridge's arrival at Atlanta, Georgia, doubtless on his way to Richmond to settle the case with Jeff. Davis.

The Kentucky troops in Bragg's army are deeply attached to Breckinridge, and entertain a bitter animosity to Bragg, who has taken every opportunity to disparage them. Latterly they have been much disaffected, and hundreds of them have escaped within our lines. As the great army of rebel Missourians once with "Daddy" Price has melted away, under the conviction that whatever might be the fortunes of the rebellion Missouri was irrevocably bound to the Union,—so the Kentucky forces with Breckinridge are melting away under the same conviction with regard to their State.

The Crisis in Canada—Signs of Disaffection.

An ordinary party crisis in Canada would not be likely to disturb the balance of power in either world; and would, perhaps, fail to excite any particular emotion beyond a limited provincial circle. But, we take it, that a careful analysis of the Parliamentary upheavals which have been witnessed in Canada, at intervals during the past twelve months, would show something like a growing conflict of interest and of sympathy between the great dependency and its parent country.

About a year ago the so-called Conservative Government, led by a converted "rebel" of '37—Mr. George E. Cartier—were defeated in the House of Assembly on a proposal to reorganize the volunteer militia force of the country, and appropriate a million odd dollars toward its equipment. A small anti-war majority threw out Mr. Cartier's proposition, and left him the alternative, provided by what is called "responsible Government," of resigning his position, or of making his appeal to the electors at the polls. He made a virtue of resignation, and a successor was named by Gov. Monck, in the person of Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald—a radical loyalist in politics, and a Catholic in religion, who was supposed to possess the power of bringing into a party combination a section of the Conservative, along with the whole of the Radical party, East and West. He was allowed verge and scope enough for the execution of his task. The members he brought into his Cabinet were permitted to make their appeal to their constituencies unopposed; and at the adjournment of Parliament last year, they were provided with the means of developing their policy, and carrying on the Government during the six or nine months of parliamentary vacation, without let or hindrance. Part of the time was employed in providing for compromises with the Imperial authorities on the question of arming the Province. Another portion of the vacation was occupied in attempts to agree with the Colonial Office in London on the subject of a military railroad from Halifax to Quebec. On both these points, the attempts at agreement were futile. Whatever wish the loyal Premier may have had to please his masters in Downing-street, he lacked the energy or power to bring his more radical colleagues to the same faith. His ministry had, indeed, barely settled down to work when the most talented French Canadian member of it resigned, *distinctly on the ground that it was not the business of the colonists to tax themselves for an unproductive military road, merely because occasions might arise when the policy of the English Foreign Office would lead to international troubles, involving the Provinces in an Imperial war.*

The name of this recusant member deserves to be known—Mr. A. A. Dorion, a prominent Montreal lawyer, and the recognized head of the *Rouges*, or Republican party of Lower Canada. His character is, in every regard, beyond reproach; and, while he enjoys the confidence of the "Liberals" of Canada West, he can count among his party followers probably not less than one-third of the representatives for his own section of the Province. The resignation of this gentleman was a serious blow to the Sandfield Macdonald Cabinet. But they struggled on, through the quiet vacation months, in spite of it, and even made a show of carrying on negotiations in England for the construction of the obnoxious military road. Two of the Ministers—one from each section of the Province—went to London, to save appearances, but their conferences with the Duke of Newcastle only ended in their presenting a note to the Imperial Minister, in which they refused to enter the copartnership in the Halifax and Quebec Railway, along with the Home Government and the Maritime Provinces, unless on the recognized principle that the mother country, equally with the colonies, shall share the risks and liabilities of the undertaking. In brief, the Canadian delegates desired an excuse to get out of the scheme altogether; and, in fact, they showed most distinctly, in their correspondence with the Colonial Office, that they held, in the fullest sense, the views of their former colleague, Mr. Dorion, while, at the same time, they lacked the courage and manliness to make these views the basis of a resignation of their seats in the Cabinet.

Thus, then, during the first half year of their reign the Sandfield Macdonald Government had placed themselves in antagonism to the Imperial Government on the two great questions of arming the Province, and of providing, at a cost of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, a military highway, to meet the eventualities of a war between England and this country. In this untoward condition the unfortunate Ministers had to meet Parliament in February last, and face the opposition of the special agents of Downing-street and the bitter grudges of the railway interest. The latter, indeed, no doubt brought about the crisis which continues up to the present hour. On to the intercolonial military road it had been proposed by the previous Government (Tory) to tack the unproductive or eastern portion of the bankrupt concern called the "Grand Trunk." The Barings and Glynns, of London, and the large interest they represent, were especially eager for the building of the intercolonial road—solely as a means of salvation for the Trunk line, in which they and their clients have sunk over $60,000,000. They made friends, accordingly, with the Tories—four of the principal leaders of which party have notoriously become immensely wealthy out of one or more of the railway swindles, and the result was that a vote of non-confidence—as our readers may have noticed—was proposed in the House of Assembly a month or more ago, —resulting, first, in the defeat of the Sandfield Macdonald Ministry, as it formerly stood; next, in the remodeling of the *personnel* of the Cabinet, *including the restitution of Mr. Dorion;* and lastly, in the dissolution of Parliament and the issue of writs for a new General Election.

In this position, then, stands the issue at the present hour: The railway interest and the Tories combined had a momentary triumph in defeating the Ministry in the House of Assembly; but this was counterbalanced, *first*, by the reorganization of the Ministry on a still more radical and *anti-railway* basis; and also by the Governor's having permitted an appeal, by his advisers, to the electors at the polls.

It now remains to be seen of what complexion the members returned at this election will turn out. The first of the nominations has just been made; but six weeks are allowed by the Crown within which the writs are returnable; so that it will be the 4th of July before the final return is officially announced. In the meantime, we may indicate, in a word, what are the *probable results*. The priest party and the railway interest will jointly carry a majority against the Government in Lower Canada. The very existence of the great railway Corporation is almost involved in the return to power of the Tory leaders, who, in addition to the vast subsidies they secured for the undertaking from the Provincial Treasury, had secretly, and in defiance of law, advanced it over a million of dollars, a fact which the vigilance of the new Government has only recently brought to light. The electors of Upper Canada, on the other hand, are likely to give the Government a large majority; but it may be doubted if it will be sufficient to counterbalance their want of support in the Lower Province.

The Same Old Sixpence.—Whatever other changes the war may have brought about in men and things at the South, it has not changed the nature and habits of Henry A. Wise. We see it stated that he has recently written an abusive letter to Gen. Dix, covering *twenty-two* closely-written pages. This is nearly a tenth part as long as his average messages when he was Governor. Wise was always the longest-winded writer and orator in the Southern States, not even excepting Foote, of Mississippi. He always managed to get a good deal of originality and vituperative rhetoric into his productions, but seldom a grain of common sense. In this respect he evidently holds his own, as Gen. Dix returned his missive with the indorsement that it was "neither fit to be written or received."

The Utica Convention.—It is very amusing to observe the vigorous and united attempts of the journals in the Copperhead interest to disparage the Loyal State Convention at Utica. The Albany *Argus and Atlas* teems with paragraphs of all shapes and sizes seeking to prove that it was a failure, that nobody was there, that it was an overwhelming McClellan demonstration, &c., &c. If it was so small an affair, why make so much fuss about it? And if it was a McClellan meeting, why abuse it? This excessive anxiety to belittle it, proves that somebody is hurt.

AMUSEMENTS.

An important change of programme takes place to-night at Niblo's Garden, where, instead of the ordinary "star" performances, we are to have a new, and according to rumors, good play, produced with new scenery, dresses, and a competent company. The change will, we hope, be acceptable to a large number of the patrons of the establishment. Mr. John Brougham is the author of the novelty in question, which is called the "Duke's Motto." It has met with the greatest success in London, and is still being played there. All the resources of Niblo's will be exhausted in bringing the work before our public, and Mr. Collins and Mr. Wheatley sustain the principal parts. At Mr. Wallack's theatre the comedy of "A Bold Stroke for a Husband" will be played for the last time this season. Novelties are still announced as in preparation at this house, although the season must be drawing rapidly to a close. At the Winter Garden Mlle. Vestvali's opera troupe will give a performance, and at Barnum's Museum there will be levées by Tom Thumb and his wife, little Minnie Warren and Commodore Nutt, besides the usual attractions and entertainments in other parts of the establishment.

Lovers of the Fine Arts are reminded that the National Academy of Design is still open, and that Mr. Gignoux's splendid painting of "Sunrise on the Alps" remains on exhibition at Goupil's pleasant hive of art. A work by Havenmeyer, called the "Nativity," is also to be seen at No. 625 Broadway.

Pretentious mediocrity has a magnificent representative in Mr. J. S. Knowles—the "Shakespeare of Ireland," as some weak-minded person has styled him. His plays, with one or two exceptions, are vapid; the plots being far-fetched, and the language stilted. Precisely of this character is the "Wife," recently revived at Mr. Wallack's. The work is defective in construction. It ends to all intents and purposes with the second act, and commences again with the third. The characters, without exception, are conventional; the dialogue is bombastic, turgid and involved. In the trial scene of the second act, where *Lorenzo* revolts against the despotic ruling of the Duke, there is an opportunity for the display of simple dignity of language. The situation is striking; it can hardly fail to appeal to the sympathies of the audience. Knowles, apparently conscious of this fact, puts on his highest pair of stilts, and stalks through a page of commonplaces with an equanimity that is truly surprising. He is elsewhere so lofty that it is difficult to perceive where he is going to. One listens to his lines with a confused idea that they are not English, and with a secret yearning that the author might stumble and break his neck against a single sentence of intelligible prose. That the play, notwithstanding its weaknesses, is a favorite with the acting fraternity, is proved by the fact that it still continues to find its way to the stage, and has won the honors of a revival at Mr. Wallack's Theatre. The leading parts at this last-named establishment are well sustained. Mrs. Hoey is excellent as *Mariana*, albeit somewhat over-dressed in the third act, where special reference

is made to the austerity of the lady's seclusion during her husband's absence. Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK plays the part of *Julian St. Pierre* with great reserve, and although we would rather see this gentleman in comedy, the impersonation deserves to be recorded as one of his best. Mr. GILBERT was good as the *Curate*, and the minor *rôles* were well sustained by the company. The work has drawn good houses, and to this extent may be regarded as a success. It will, of course, be repeated. The scenery, where new, is very fine, and the costumes all that need be expected.

We regret to learn that Mr. MAX MARETZEK is suffering from a severe attack of indisposition. Had he been a singer, instead of an *impresario*, it is probable that he would have published a doctor's certificate last season with the rest of them, for he was frequently and seriously under the weather. Repose and a sojourn in the country will, we hope, restore Mr. MARETZEK to his usual health, in time for the opening of the season in October next. By that time Mme. MEDORI will have returned to the country, and rumor already speaks of other important additions to the troupe. We are glad to state that Mr. MARETZEK has taken the lease of the Academy of Music.

Next season promises to be an extremely interesting one in musical matters. In addition to the usual attraction of Italian opera, we shall have a new season of German opera under the able direction of Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ. The experiment of 1862-3 was sufficient to demonstrate that there is a large and reliable class of patrons for this kind of entertainment, not only amongst our German but also amongst our native citizens. An entirely new troupe of artists has been engaged, or will be engaged, in Europe, and the performances will be given in a first-class Broadway theatre, instead of the dirty little establishment at the corner of Broome-street.

The performances of the VESTVALI "English Opera Troupe" are drawing rapidly to a close. "Orpheus" will be withdrawn after the present week, and the English Opera Company, being deficient in a few voices—for instance, a soprano, a tenor, a baritone and a bass—will glide elegantly into choice Tuscan. In other words, Italian Opera will take the place of English Opera. "Romeo" and "Lucrezia Borgia" are, probably, the works that will occupy the last week of Mlle. VESTVALI's engagement. We are anxious to see what the management will say of these performances. Of *Orpheus*, it has been reiterated day after day "that the entire press of America and Europe" have pronounced it to be "the greatest vocal and dramatic impersonation ever witnessed on the lyric stage and classified as vieing with those of RACHEL and MALIBRAN," a statement which for *our* part we utterly repudiate. It is by no means the greatest impersonation we have ever witnessed, and in no respect has recalled the great and sacred memories of the artists thus irreverently named. This we can say without any depreciation of a meritorious and ambitious artist. But what is left to be said of *Romeo* and of *Orsini* if so much has been bestowed on Orpheus? How ridiculous does even a deserving singer become in this sickening glare of puffery.

Sale of Valuable Oil-paintings.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER is, for one in his position, one of the most liberal patrons of the fine arts in this country, and has collected, during the past ten years, a very valuable collection of rare and beautiful oil-paintings, from the easels of eminent foreign and native talent. On Wednesday night ver, many of these paintings, comprising fine specimens from the pencils of

George Innes,	Vernert,
George L. Brown,	Shattuck,
Rossiter,	McEntee,
Inman,	Eastman Johnson,
Rondel,	Van Beest,
C. E. Frere,	Contourier,
Bierstadt,	Nehlig,
Louis Lang,	A. W. Warren,
William Hart,	G. H. Hall.

Williamson, and many others of equal note, will be sold by Messrs. Ives & Co. at the Derby Gallery.

An unusual interest will attach to this sale on account of the superiority of the works and the former ownership of them, and doubtless most liberal prices will be obtained.

The Thumbs.

If our readers can for the moment divest themselves of the exhibitionary influences so apparently inseparable from the Lilliputian Thumb group now at the Museum, and will look at those four little men and women as immortal beings and fellow-creatures, they will doubtless be struck, as we have been, with the singularity of the attitude assumed by the dwarfs, and the peculiarity of their mental as well as physical condition.

Thumb, his wife, his sister-in-law and young Nutt, are, in combined age, eighty-two years old; and for end they measure but twelve feet; on one scale they weigh hardly one hundred pounds, and yet they think and act, love and smarry, transact business of great pecuniary extent, are partial to public life, rejoice in their insignificance, and swell with pride at the attention their deformity attracts.

The question of their interior life is most interesting, and, dismissing from our thoughts the Museum and its business departments or interests, we advise seriously all readers, old or young, who have not seen this fearfully and wonderfully made group of child-men and child-women, to visit them before, on their tour of self-exhibition and aggrandizement, they leave for the older lands.

For the Sick and Wounded Soldiers at Washington.

In response to the call for oranges and lemons, for the sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals at Washington and vicinity, we learn that D. R. MARTIN, Esq., President of the Ocean Bank, and the lady members of his family, (members of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association,) aided by the generous contributions of lady friends, procured sixty boxes of the above-mentioned fruits, which were forwarded on Saturday. Forty more boxes will be forwarded on Tuesday. Mr. JOHN HOEY, of Adams' Express, hearing of the movement, offered the services of Adams' Express Co. Col. HOWE, the Superintendent of the New-England Rooms, which were accepted, and they will be delivered free of expense to Surgeon-General HAMMOND at Washington.

The Billiard Tournament.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS EVENING.

All the players, except Messrs. SEERETER, FOX and NELMS, were in town on Saturday evening, when meeting was held in which the above players were represented by proxy. A code of rules were drawn up and signed, after which the parties drew for numbers to represent their respective positions at the tournament, which resulted as follows: No. 1, Kavanagh; 2, Tieman; 3, Seereiter; 4, Foley; 5, Goldthwait; 6, Deery; 7, Fox; 8, Estoppe; 9, Nelms. It was afterward agreed that three games of 500 each should be played by the six first mentioned this evening. Thus the ball opens with KAVANAGH against TIEMAN, SEERETER against FOLEY, and GOLDTHWAIT against DEERY. All the players are to be on hand promptly, and the game will begin at Irving Hall at 8 o'clock.

A Printer Killed by a Fall.

Last night, at about 9 o'clock, PHILLIP MCDERMOTT, a compositor on the *World* newspaper, fell from the fourth story of the rear of the building occupied by that establishment, and was instantly killed. He was believed to have been sitting or reclining on the window-sill at the time of the accident. In his fall he loosened a sign just below the window, and also struck another sign two stories below—both signs falling to the sidewalk. MCDERMOTT was newly married and lived at No. 77 Nevins-street, Brooklyn. He was formerly a compositor on the TIMES.

THE CHERRY-STREET EXPLOSION—CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest, yesterday, at the Seventh Precinct Station-house, upon the body of TERRENCE LARKIN, one of the victims of the explosion which occurred on Thursday last at WILSON'S cracker bakery, in Cherry-street. The jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from burns accidentally received from the sudden ignition of gas and explosion in an oven belonging to WILSON'S cracker bakery, in Cherry-street. We further believe that the accident was caused by neglecting to draw out the gas damper before opening the oven door." The deceased was a native of this City, aged 21 years.

FIRE IN DUANE-STREET.—Late on Saturday night, flames were discovered issuing from the fifth story window of building No. 155 Duane-street, occupied by Messrs. WILLIAM BENJAMIN & Co. as a dry-goods store. The damage to the stock and building will amount to about $3,000. The occupants were fully insured in the Republican, Howard and Knickerbocker Insurance Companies. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. J. A. Collier, Binghamton; Col. H. Leonard, U. S. A.; Paymaster W. H. Thompson, U. S. N.; Jas. Fiss, Boston; Isaac A. Isaacs, Cleveland; T. A. Newton, Mexico, and Dr. Stilwell, Sag Harbor, are among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lt. Chas. Dwight, Boston; T. S. Dummell, Providence; Atherton Blight, Philadelphia, and R. B. Morrell, Washington, D. C., are at the Brevoort House.

Thos. Meade, Memphis; W. B. Jamison, New-Orleans; H. Clefton and family, Buffalo; R. L. Johnson, Vail Gate, and J. L. Sailin, Cincinnati, are at the La Farge House.

Col. Wm. Sackett, U. S. A.; Capt. Francis, Second Massachusetts; A. Getty, Philadelphia; J. H. Rae, U. S. N.; W. P. Robinson, Auburn; H. Garretson, Cleveland, are at the Astor House.

Capt. J. M. Whittemore, West Point; R. S. Fellows, Alex. MacWhorton, New-Haven, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. Kennedy, Royal Artillery, England; Henry Bell, Newport, R. I., are at the Clarenden Hotel.

Government Bonds Sold.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 31.

The General Subscription Agent reports the sale of five-twenties, yesterday, to the amount of $1,334,600, at the various agencies in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and the West. The total amount of sales during the week is $15,000,000, showing undiminished confidence among all classes in the power of the Government to command success in the military movements for crushing the rebellion.

Welcome Home to the Thirtieth New-York Regiment.

ALBANY, Sunday, May 31.

The Thirtieth Regiment, Col. SEARING, arrived yesterday morning. In the evening there was a grand torchlight parade, the entire Fire Department participating. After the parade the regiment marched to the Capitol, and were welcomed home by Gov. SEYMOUR and Gen. SPRAGUE.

Adj.-Gen. Thomas Ill at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, May 31.

Adj.-Gen. THOMAS arrived this afternoon from Memphis, sick from exhaustion, and was carried, at his own request, to the City Hospital, where he is now, under charge of Medical-Director HEAD, with a fair prospect of a speedy recovery.

From St. Domingo.

By the arrival of the schooner *Nautilus*, Capt. DOCKHAM, from St. Domingo City May 16, we have received information that the strife between the Dominicans and Spanish was still progressing. Seven Dominicans had been brought into the city and shot on the 13th of May. The island was reported to be very healthy.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 30.

Receipts of Beeves, 3,300; held over, 600; total on sale, 3,900; prices, 10c. @25c. better, ranging from 4c. to 7 1-10c. ₹ lb., live weight. SHEEP in light request at 6½c. @6¾c. for sheared, and 8¼c. @9¼c. for wooled; receipts, 800. HOGS, 4¾c. @5¼c. for corn fed, and 6c. @6¼c. for Brighton pigs; receipts, 5,300.

S. T.—1860—X.

CAUTION.—The Plantation Bitter Bottle is secured to us by United States Letters Patent.

To imitate or use it for any other purpose is a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Parties are warned of the consequences of filling empty bottles with any other mixture, whether calling it Plantation Bitters or by any other name. We pay cash, 60 cents per dozen, or $7 20 per gross, for all empty bottles, delivered at our manufactory, No. 105 Liberty-st., thus removing any excuse for ignorance.

Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk, or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We sell only in our regular bottles, all bearing our private United States stamp and steel-plate label and signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass., has proved eminently successful in the cure of severe complaints, especially those affecting the limbs and lungs, also of women's diseases. The Turkish and other foreign baths are administered, and every means of reinvigoration is brought to bear on invalids.—*Springfield Republican.*

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' Hard-rubber Truss and Supporter—water-proof, cleanly and indestructible. Also, a Varicocele Truss. Office, No. 2 Barclay-st. New-York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond
Anticipating the wants of the
THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS
Who will soon be coming back to their homes, have this season manufactured an unusually extensive, elegant and varied stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
suitable for
EVERY CIVIL OCCUPATION AND CALLING,
which they have concluded to sell at such
REDUCED RATES
as will make it an object with every volunteer
RETURNING TO CIVIL LIFE
to purchase at the
OLD CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
(Broadway Store, No. 214 Broadway.)

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

V. L.
Chronic Rheumatism immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment.
Sold by all the Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Straw Hats.—A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

All Ladies that have not suited themselves with a Summer Mantilla, we would recommend to call on our esteemed friend GEORGE CAREY, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st., United States Cloak and Mantilla store.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Improved Sloat Elliptic Lock-stitch Sewing-machine, with improved braider. Call or send for specimens of sewing at No. 537 Broadway, New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

FETTRETCH—BODART.—On Friday, May 29, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Mr. Chitten, WILLIAM FETTRETCH to HATTIE M. BODART, both of this City. No cards.

WOLCOTT—NICKINSON.—In this City, on Saturday, May 31, C. M. WOLCOTT, Jr., Esq., to Miss ISABELLA NICKINSON.

DIED.

BUTTERSWORTH.—In Washington, D. C., on Friday, May 29, from wounds received in the battle of Fredericksburgh, on the 3d of May, EDWARD, son of James Edward and Ann Buttersworth, of West Hoboken, N. J., aged 17 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 2d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Baptist Church, West Hoboken, N. J.

CHESEBROUGH.—In Stamford, on Friday, May 29, CONTENT, relict of the late Robert Chesebrough.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. New-Haven trains leave 27th-st. Depot at 11½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot at Stamford, on the arrival of this train, to convey the friends to the residence of Theodore Davenport.

SEALY.—On Friday night, May 29, MARTHA F. SEALY, aged 76 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her nephew, W. F. Lee, No. 114 West 48th-st., on Monday, June 1, at 1 o'clock.

CRAMER.—On Sunday, May 31, after a brief but painful illness, P. F. CRAMER, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) evening, June 1, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 51 Vandam st. His remains will be taken on Tuesday, the 2d inst., to Liberty Corners, N. J., for interment.

☞ Hunterdon County, N. J., papers please copy.

CLARK.—At Sing Sing, on Saturday, May 30, STEPHEN A. CLARK, of disease of the heart, aged 51 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Methodist Church, Sing Sing, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DONGAN.—On Sunday, May 31, at 4½ A. M., of scarlet fever, ELIZABETH GRENDY, only daughter of Walter and Harriet Dongan, aged 1 year, 5 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 130 West 10th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DOUGLAS.—On Friday, May 29, of congestion of the brain, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 West 14th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

FOSTER.—In Albany, on Wednesday, May 27, BESSIE, twin daughter of EZRA, Jr., and Margaret Ann Foster, aged 8 years and 8 months.

"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

GORHAM.—In Buffalo, on Friday, May 29, EMILY H., wife of George Gorham, Esq., and daughter of Hon. N. K. Hall, aged 24 years.

INGLIS.—On Friday, May 29, WILLIAM INGLIS, Esq., of this City.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. Paul's Church, in this City.

SAFFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 30, MARY, wife of E. W. Safford.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 89 Henry-st, Brooklyn, on Monday, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Saturday morning, May 30, HENRY W. SMITH, aged 35 years.

The friends of his family, and of his father, Wm. H. Smith, are invited to attend the funeral, at Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-av., this day, (Monday,) June 1, at 3 o'clock.

WAUGH.—On Sunday, May 31, HENRY, son of James L. and Elizabeth Waugh, aged 19 years.

Notice of funeral service in to-morrow's papers.

YOERG.—On Sunday, May 31, JOHN P., son of John P. and Kate A. Yoerg.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 259 West 54th-st., near 8th-av., this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M.

WICHELHAUSEN.—On Saturday, May 30, Mr. JACOB WICHELHAUSEN, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 303.—MAY 30, 1863.
60, 34, 24, 46, 25, 26, 12, 2, 19, 5, 4.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 304.—May 30, 1863.
42, 30, 27, 56, 29, 63, 7, 70, 17, 74, 69, 44.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons and American Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE
FRIENDS OF BARGAINS IN CLOTHING
ASSEMBLES DAILY AT THE SALESROOMS OF

To ratify the schedule of exceeding'y low prices, which has been adopted for the present Spring and ensuing Summer seasons, for
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
Don't fail to attend this meeting and bring your friends with you, for the following very good reasons:
Whether you purchase or not, you will receive polit attention. All goods are warranted in every particular. The privilege allowed of exchanging within three days any garment which, upon examination at home, does not meet the entire approval of the purchaser, or the money refunded promptly.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

"IN HOC VINCES."
ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.
This is the best exhilarant tonic ever offered to the public. No stupefying reaction follows from its use. It counteracts the enervating effects of Summer, and invigorates the digestive organs.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.

THE GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, **L.Y.D.S.**
Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,
Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.
One Dollar per Bottle—[which often cures.]
Depot, No. 130 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 502 Grand-st.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1849. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

SPRING.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
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DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM No. 40, NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?
WHAT?
THE GREAT STORY
PUBLISHED IN
THIS WEEK'S
FLAG OF OUR UNION!
IT IS ENTITLED
THE GIANT'S DOOM;
OR,
"DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES;"
AND WAS FURNISHED
EXPRESSLY FOR THE FLAG,
—BY—
WILLIAM SAWYER, ESQ.,
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BEST LIVING NOVELISTS!!

☞ Every man, woman and child who is fond of the THRILLING, MARVELOUS, EXCITING, HUMOROUS, PATHETIC & BEAUTIFUL, or delights in CHARMING LOVE SCENES, should be SURE to obtain a copy of the
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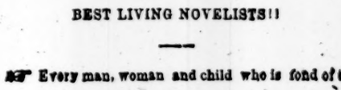

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Cures cuts and wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.
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Contains the fullest information and the most minute particulars respecting the bearing of the Excise Law on every pursuit and profession. No other work is so full and exhaustive on every subject.
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THE STORY OF ELIZABETH,
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The Daughter of the Novelist.
"The English, no less than the substance of this story, indicates real genius."—*London Spectator.*
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ON SATURDAY
Will be published
THE THIRD VOLUME
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WASHINGTON IRVING.
BY HIS NEPHEW,
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Price in cloth, $1 75.
N. B.—Those who have had the first two volumes will be supplied with the third, until July 1, AT THE FIRST PRICE.
"The most attractive American volume of the month is the third volume of [this popular national biography.]

The incidents of the "Tour on the Prairies"—"Astoria"—The Great Fire in New-York—Purchase of Sunnyside—Western Land Speculation, etc., etc.—"Many of them novel and all interesting." * * * "Mr. Irving's Experience in Spain is given in most graphic and piquant details," &c.

Indeed, we have only to reiterate our commendation of the good taste, good sense, tact and judgment wherewith the author of this memoir has executed his delicate and difficult, though delightful task. To those who enjoyed the personal acquaintance of Washington Irving, there is not a page, a letter or an anecdote in this volume which does not bring the living, loving man directly before the mind's eye and the heart's recognition. We congratulate the public upon the fact that still another volume of this delightful biography awaits them: it will comprise the last thirteen years of Irving's life.—*Boston Transcript.*

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YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR JULY.
Original among its contents will be found—Mrs. Henry Pick's plans for the capture of Richmond—Jonathan's Chip Basket—The 27th-street Ghost—The Adventures of Mr. Tim in search of Sport—The approaching Draft—Matrimonial—A delicate way of putting it—Fashionable Intelligence—Smart—The Problem Solved—Accounting for the Milk—An Im-Moral Philosopher—Mr. Nobby goes into the country in search of a country-seat and finds one—A thing of beauty is a joy forever. Price one dollar a year; single number ten cents. Published by
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
What is wholesome to eat and what is not, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

WATERS' CHORAL HARP—A NEW SUNday School Book, of 160 pages of beautiful Hymns and Tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall We Know Each Other There?" "Suffer Little Children to Come unto Me." "The Beautiful Shore." "Oh, 'Tis Glorious." "Leave Me with My Mother." "He Leadeth Me Beside Still Waters," &c. Price, paper covers, 25 cents; $15 per 100; bound, 25 cents; $20 per 100; cloth, bound, embossed gilt, 38 cents; $28 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, Author of "Sunday-School Bells, Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over eight hundred thousand copies. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF VALENTINE'S MANUAL of the Common Council of the City of New-York, from 1850 to 1862 inclusive. Apply at JAS. O. KANE'S, No. 126 Nassau-st.

A NEW STORY IN THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
ENTITLED
THE SILVER DIGGER.
A TALE OF THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.
BY ILLION CONSTELLANO.
WILL BE READY
ON
MONDAY (THIS DAY) AT 12 O'CLOCK,
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

SHERRELL'S CELEBRATED PARISIAN
HAIR PREPARATIONS.
Sherrell's Anti-Depilatory and Detersive Extract;
Sherrell's Cantharis at Rosmarinus Lotion,
AND SHERRELL'S DETERGENT EXTRACT.
These valuable preparations are well known to every lady who has visited Paris. A supply just received by steamer, and for sale by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., sole agents for the United States.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
NO. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(*Near corner of Fulton.*)
Over the wholesale drug store of A. B. SANDS & CO.
The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.
Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

UNION.

NINTH WARD LOYAL LEAGUE.—A meeting of this League will be held this (Monday) evening in Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square, at eight o'clock.

The delegates to the Utica Convention will make a report, and other matters of interest will be presented to the League.

The public generally are invited to attend.
JOHN WILSON, President.
NORMAN STRATTON,
ROBERT H. JOHNSTON,
Secretaries.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD LOYAL LEAGUE will hold a meeting, at Broadway and 47th-st. Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 1, at 8 o'clock. Speakers, Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Wm. E. BURLESON, Esq., and Gen. HIRAM WALDRIDGE. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies.
H. T. KIERSTED, President.
HAMPTON HARRIOT, Secretary.

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
No. 271 Broadway, New-York City.

CAVALRY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Persons desiring to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters without delay.
JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
New-York City, N. Y.

CAVALRY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enr

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds o date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and fonable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5 20 Loan.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 30, 1863.

I SHALL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SUBscriptions on account of the United States Six per Cent. Bonds, commonly called Five Twenties, until the 30th day of June next, inclusive, after which day the right to convert United States legal tender notes into them ceases by act of Congress.

Depositors at this office receive a Government Certificate entitling them to Bonds bearing interest in gold from the date of deposit.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21½ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

GRANT & SON,

No. 53 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebteiness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20, 1863.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 30, and reopen on the 11th of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE

U. S. (5-20 YEAR) SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.

We supply these Bonds, as Agents, in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds

San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds.
San Francisco City 6 per cent. Bonds.
City of Marysville, Cal., 10 per cent. Bonds.
Santa Clara County, Cal., 7 per cent bonds.
San Mateo County, Cal., 7 per cent. Bonds.

The interest and principal of which are all payable in Gold. Apply to GEO. T. M DAVIS,
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EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 4 Hanover-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-one Directors, and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will be open at 1 o'clock, and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker.
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 165 New-York Post-office.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 24th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Otis,	Wm. Whitewright,	O. S. Carter,
Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Mc Toon,	Wm. Barton,
Rich. M. Blatchford,	Wyllis Blackstone,	O. H. Separd,
Caleb Swan,	Joshua J. Henry,	J. E. Houston,
Charles W. Gale,	Jos. Sly Lane,	S. Brooks,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Acton Civill,	H. Parish,
Chas. Williams,	John Auchincloss,	Aug Whiting.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of this Company for the ensuing year.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
C. PALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
JAMES R. TAYLOR.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, C. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1863.

THE STOCK-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY ARE CLOSED at this office, for the present. The books for transfer will remain open at Milwaukee until the 5th proximo, when they will be closed for a week to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company. Parties in whose name stock may stand on the day abovementioned will be entitled to new stock in the Consolidated Company, and to the reserved assets of the Company.

B. M. PRICE, President.

CHARLES L. FROST, Transfer Agent.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st day of May to the 1st day of June, both inclusive.

H. ROUSSEL, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, May 19, 1863.—The election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election thereafter, will be held at the Banking rooms, late United States Sub-Treasury building, No. 30 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of May to the 1st of June inclusive.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, May 23, 1863.

THE STOCK BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on the 5th day of June next, for one week, to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company. Parties in whose names shares may stand on the day above named, will be entitled to new stock in the consolidated Company, and to the reserved property of this Company.

A. STONE, Jr., President.

A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon. The poll will remain open one hour.

W. H. WARREN, Secretary.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 26, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election thereafter, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of June next. The poll will be open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. AUBERT, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, May 25, 1863.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE, No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.

EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }

UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM the Erie Railway Company of their intention to tender and pay, in twelve months, the full amount of the capital of $900,000 of this Company, in accordance with the existing contracts, the Stockholders are hereby notified that this Company will, on the 1st of June, 1864, tender and pay the par amount of stock held by each, from which date interest on said stock will cease.

H. N. OTIS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.

PACIFIC BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

A. BUCK, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKIE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—The Coupons due 1st June next, will be paid at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL CIRCULARS OF Messrs. THOMAS DENNY & CO., for 1862 and 1863, for sale by H. ANSTICE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Scrip Dividend of

FORTY PER CENT.

was declared to the policy holders on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the business for the year ending May 1, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on the 10th day of August next. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum was ordered to be paid in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits for the years 1861 and 1862. A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the capital stock was also declared payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 16th.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after June 1. The transfer books will be closed until the first day of June.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-York Produce Exchange Company have this day declared a dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable June 1st. The transfer books will be closed from May 25th to June 1.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1863.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175'000. Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

READY ROOFING.

ROOFING READY to be nailed down.

ROOFING costing not half as much as tin.

ROOFING TWICE as durable as tin.

ROOFING not injured by heat or cold.

The READY ROOFING is made of the thickest fabric ever used for the purpose—manufactured solely by ourselves, and secured by patent—saturated with a durable water-proof composition, and put up in rolls ready for use—requiring no coating of cement after being nailed down, as all other composition roofing does.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, for coating over tin roofs. Cheaper than oil paints, and far more durable.

Circulars containing full description and directions for application—also, samples of the READY ROOFING—sent by mail when required.

READY ROOFING CO.,
No. 73 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, 50 cents per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and Labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. [illegible] No. 19

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER, HAS removed to No. 14 Pine-st., where he will give, as heretofore, SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS at private sale. Also, to AUCTION SALES of Stocks, Real Estate, &c., on liberal terms.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine-st.

(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

THE PROPERTY OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3,

A very choice and beautiful collection of paintings, most of them being of the highest order of merit, the works of

CELEBRATED AMERICAN ARTISTS,

many of which were painted to order and purchased of the artists themselves. The examples include the names of

George Innes,	Bierstadt,	Eastman Johnson,
George L. Brown,	Louis Lang,	Van Beest,
Rossiter,	Wm. Hart,	Contourier,
Inman,	Vernert,	Nehlig,
Rondel,	Shattuck,	A. W. Warren,
C. E. Frere,	McEntee.	G. H. Hall,

Williamson, and many others of equal note.

Also,

THE LARGE HISTORICAL BATTLE-PIECE, "THE LANDING OF BURNSIDE AT ROANOKE," BY G. L. BROWN.

This interesting collection, an inspection of which will afford true pleasure to lovers of the fine arts, will be on exhibition on and from SATURDAY, May 30, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., until day of sale. Catalogues ready Monday morning, June 1.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF
OVER $12,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 2 P. M., all the furniture and unique and recherché works of art contained in the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description; pianoforte, parlor suites, rich China, &c., with everything desirable in a fashionable and elegant residence. Sale rain or shine. No postponement.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

256 VALUABLE LOTS, BOUNDED BY 149TH AND 151ST STS., 10TH-AV. AND HUDSON RIVER, TOGETHER WITH WATER RIGHT EXTENDING FROM 149TH TO 151ST-ST., KNOWN AS THE WOODLAND PROPERTY, BEING PART OF THE BRADHURST ESTATE, AND NOW IN POSSESSION OF JACKSON W. FIELD, JR., Esq., RESIDING IN PARIS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 8, and TUESDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.,

10TH-AV.—16 lots west side of 10th-av., comprising entire front between 149th and 151st sts.

HUDSON-ST.—32 lots on the east and west sides of 11th-av., comprising the entire front between 149th and 151st sts., on the lots on the west side of 11th av., between 150th and 151st sts., is an elegant 4-story brick mansion house, 72 by 95 feet 12.

149TH-ST.—48 lots on N. S. 149th-st., comprising the entire front between 10th and 11th avs. and Hudson River.

150TH-ST.—36 lots N. S. of 150th-st., comprising the entire front between 10th-av. and Hudson River.

151ST-ST.—48 lots on S. S., comprising the entire front between 10th-av. and Hudson River.

ALSO, THE VALUABLE WATER FRONT extending from 149th to 151st-st. This property is contiguous to the Hudson River Railroad Depot at 152d-st., the land is high, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River. The distance from the CENTRAL PARK is but about 2 miles.

This property is in every resect desirable either for improvement or investment; 151st-st. is open to 12th-av.

Maps will be ready in a few days at the office of the auctioneers. The lots will be sold on the most liberal terms, and in parcels to suit purchasers.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, under the direction of Samuel W. Valentine, Executor of the late Abraham Valentine, deceased, a portion of land belonging to the said estate, situated in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., 13 miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at 26th-st. This property is located upon an elevated ridge of land, 1¼ miles east of Hudson River, is divided into and will be sold in plots from 5 to 22 acres, each of which has one or more good building sites, and very pleasantly and conveniently situated, being 1½ miles from Harlem Railroad depot at Williams' Bridge, 2¾ miles from New-Haven Railroad depot at Mount Vernon, 2 miles from Hudson River Railroad depot at Riverdale, 2 miles from Harlem River at Kingsbridge, and 4 miles from the village of Yonkers. This sale is believed to offer some special inducements to purchasers of country seats. Conveyances to visit the property can be had at any hour at the Harlem Railroad depot, Williams' Bridge. Maps can be obtained of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

Terms of sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Executor on the day of sale, balance on the 1st of July, when the deeds will be delivered.

If the day of sale, (Wednesday, June 3,) should prove stormy, the sale will be postponed to Wednesday, June 10, rain or shine. Purchasers from New-York will take the 10:30 A. M. train from 26th-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, N. Y., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF JOHN BENNET, Decd.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 2, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

THROGG'S NECK—About 80 acres of land, lying on both sides of the road leading from Westchester to New-Rochelle, and within a short distance of the village of Westchester, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Watson, Ferris and others. The property is well located, and comprises several fine building sites. The location is healthy, easy of access by steamboat to Westchester, or by Harlem Railroad to Williams' Bridge. The property will be sold in 2 or 3 parcels, if desired.

Maps of the property and any information in relation thereto, will be furnished on application to W. H. BOWNE, Westchester, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

WM. H. BOWNE,
ANDREW ARNOW,
Executors of John Bennet, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, OIL-PAINTINGS, WILTON AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, CHINA, &c., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 2, 1863, at 10½ o'clock at No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., fourth door west of Broadway, all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, and brocatel and damask window curtains lined with silk, rosewood centre table, rosewood etageres, mahogany extension dining table, mahogany dining-room chairs in maroon plush, china and glass ware, select oil-paintings by well-known artists, elegant mantel and pier glasses, library bookcase, chandeliers rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble top dressing bureaus & washstands, rosewood and mahogany armoir-a-glace, Wilton, tapestry and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The oil-paintings will be sold at 12 o'clock.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION— June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY in June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
380 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 1,500 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAILON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE MONTEZUMA DINING SALOON, NO. 83 NASSAU-ST.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 83 Nassau-st., the entire contents of the above well-known Saloon, consisting of dining-tables, chairs, marble-top counters, bar and fixtures, china, glassware, silver-mounted 4-drawer beer pump, steam tables, ranges, ovens, gas fixtures, table-cloths, casters, cutlery, silver plated ware, &c. Also, the entire kitchen utensils, furniture, &c. By order of

MARGARETTA REICKERT, } Mortgagees.
POWELL COUCH, }

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 9, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

ESOPUS—A valuable country seat at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country seat of Robert L. Pell, Esq., containing about 60 acres, and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river, good dwelling-house, barns, ice-house and other outbuildings. The stock and fixtures can be had, if desired. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN DENHAM,
W. A. CANNING,
Executors of estate of late Wm. Canning.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.—ON MONDAY NEXT, June 1, at the Exchange No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., Four avenue Lots southwest corner of 8th-av. and 74th-st. The lots are on the grade and opposite the large Lake, the Ramble, Grand Mall, Water Terrace, Botanical Garden and its artificial Lake—the five distinctive features of the Central Park. The view from this point cannot be planted out as with other lots around the Park, because the Main Drive, the Winter Drive, the Bridle Road and Foot Path, all converge at this precise spot. For a residence this site is the most magnificent on the entire boundaries of the Central Park. These Lots will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

F. G. WOLBERT, Auctioneer.

BY WOLBERT, GORDON & CO., STORE No. 48 Murray-st., THURSDAY next, June 4, will be sold a general assortment of French, British, German, and American dry goods. Samples and catalogues early on the morning of sale. Consignments solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES, ON President-st., Brooklyn, and on Franklin-st, New-York, at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 2, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.

PRESIDENT-ST.—The 5 three-story brick houses and lots situated on the southerly side of President-st., between Van Brunt and Columbia sts., Brooklyn, and known as Nos. 41, 46, 48, 6 and 66. The houses are in good order, have gas and water.

FRANKLIN-ST.—The two-story and attic brick front house and lot, situate on the northerly side of Franklin-st., 51 feet easterly from Hudson-st., and known as No. 164.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a brown mare, 15⅝ hands high, between 5 and 6 years old, good looking, of great endurance, warranted perfectly sound and a good trotter.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., genteel furniture, two parlor suites, fine bedding, table linen, rich carpets, silver-ware, dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. D JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:

R. H. LOWRY, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
WM. R. TRAVERS, Esq., Banker.
JACOB D. VERMILYE, Esq.
P. M. BRYSON, Esq.
Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & Co.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 63x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

COTTAGE AND THREE LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—House contains 15 rooms, gas, water, bath, range, heater, &c. Lots well laid out, with an abundance of fruit trees, shrubberies, &c. Apply, for particulars, to JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, 18th-st., near 6th-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FORTUNE.—Will be sold or leased, an elegant country seat, within an hour's drive of the Central Park; delightfully located on the Sound, with a fine, clear water front of 900 feet. The property consists of a large, new, stylish villa, with all the appointments essential to a luxuriant residence throughout the year, including horses, carriages, &c.; a rich, elevated plot of 12 acres, tastefully laid out in lawns, gardens, &c., and well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees.

View not surpassed even by that of the Bay of Naples.

Carriage-house, stables and other outbuildings all new and commodious.

Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. No agents need apply. Address

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

VALUABLE VILLA SITES AT AUCTION,

AT KATONAH, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

The estate of the late Gideon Reynolds, at Katonah Station, about 45 miles from New-York, and near Lake Mahopac, Croton Falls and Croton Lake, containing about 115 acres, will be divided into suitable sites, from 50 to 2 acres each.

FOR DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCES, and sold at public auction THURSDAY, June 4, at 1 o'clock, at the Homestead. For particulars, inquire of J. M. CHAMBERLAIN, at the bank, corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st., and G. REYNOLDS, No. 2 Water-st.

FLOYD TUCKER, Executor.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE AUC- tion sale of country seats to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. The land is situated in a high, healthy and beautiful section of the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, free from mosquitoes, and not yet having got into the hands of speculators, will probably sell much below its intrinsic value, one mile and a half from Williams Bridge depot, Harlem Railroad, and about 45 minutes' from the City of New-York. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A VERY desirable private residence, located on high ground, having a fine view of the city and country around. The grounds, fronting on two streets, contain eight city lots, are handsomely laid out, and stocked with a choice variety of evergreens, fruits, flowers, &c. The buildings are a double two-story and basement house, containing 13 finished rooms, with two-story piazza in the rear, new and built in the best manner, with green-house attached. There is also on the premises tool-house, lodgings for gardener, barn, cow-house and henery. For terms, &c., apply to KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 14 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Stage depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class brick house, with modern improvements, situated at the corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Brick Church Station, on a square lot of 2½ acres. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to the subscriber, at No. 70 Wall-st., N. Y., or at his residence, Harrison-st., Orange.

GEORGE BARRELL.

AUCTION SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. The property of James Benedict, Jr., beautifully located, fine view of the Sound and surrounding country; one acre of ground, fruit and shade trees, large house, well-built, five minutes walk from depot or steamboat landing. For particulars inquire of S. SEELY, No. 118 King-st., New-York, or L. DIBBLE, South Norwalk.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ONE AND A HALF miles from Rye depot, near the elegant country residences of Messrs. Easton, Macy, Drake, Cragin, Palmer and others; the house and grounds belonging to the estate of the late John H. Purdy. Apply to JOHN PALMER, near the premises, or to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT in the township of New-Windsor, about one mile south of Newburgh. The premises embrace about six acres of land, with a commodious house, of brick, with slate roof, in perfect order, and necessary outbuildings. The garden contains a variety of choice fruit trees. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD, New-Jersey, 14 miles from Jersey City, four new cottage dwellings within

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
May 23, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.—SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, until the 24th day of June next.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer on application to the Commandants of the respective Yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the Navy-Yard in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the Commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

And also by a certificate signed by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the article for which he proposes, or by an affidavit signed by himself, and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is "a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply."

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. An additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery in certificates of indebtedness or Treasury notes at the option of the Government.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract of the quality and at the time and places above provided for then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Bids must not contain classes for more than one yard in the same envelope, and bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope the Navy-yard for which the bid is made.

Form of Offer.

Which from a firm must be signed by all the members:

I, ——— of ——— in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective Navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of May 23, 1862. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ———, or to ———, for signature and certificate.

Signature, A. B.

Date.
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——— of ——— in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or Navy Agent, designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors, } C. D. E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. Signature, G. H.

Date.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

[Certificate as manufacturer or dealer.]

Extracts from Laws of the United States.

SEC. 1. *And be it further enacted*, That the contract or order, or any interest therein shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred so far as the United States are concerned. *Provided*, That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the Army or Navy of the United States shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of fraud or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by the sentence of such court or such other punishment as the Court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the Army or Navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. Approved July 17, 1862.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals and sureties in any former contract be received as sureties on other contracts; nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as sureties for such firm or for each other; nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party, by or in the name of him or their clerk, partner, or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened and inspect the same.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

The following are the Classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY.

Class No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.; 2. Pig Iron; 3. Boiler Felting; 4. Gum Packing, &c.; 5. Sperm Oil; 6. Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7. Lard Oil; 8. Metallic Oil; 9. Tallow and Soap; 10. Engineers' Stores; 11. Engineers' Tools; 12. Engineers' Instruments; 13. Steam Pumps; 14. Wrought Iron Pipes, Valves, &c.; 15. Tubes; 16. Steel; 17. Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18. Copper; 19. Tin and Lead; 20. White Lead; 21. Zinc Paint; 22. Colored Paints; 23. Stationery; 24. Firewood.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1. Boiler Iron and Rivets; 2. Pig Iron; 3. Boiler Felting; 4. Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; 5. Sperm Oil; 6. Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7. Lard Oil; 8. Metallic Oils; 9. Tallow and Soap; 10. Engineers' Stores; 11. Engineers' Tools; 12. Engineers' Instruments; 13. Steam Pumps; 14. Wrought Iron Pipe, Valves, &c.; 15. Tubes; 16. Steel; 17. Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18. Copper; 19. Tin, &c.; 20. White Lead; 21. Zinc Paint; 22. Colored Paints; 23. Stationery; 24. Firewood.

BROOKLYN.

Class No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.; 2. Pig Iron; 3. Boiler Felting; 4. Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; 5. Sperm Oil; 6. Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7. Lard Oil; 8. Metallic Oils; 9. Tallow and Soap; 10. Engineers' Stores; 11. Engineers' Tools; 12. Engineers' Instruments; 13. Steam Pumps; 14. Wrought Iron Pipe, Valves, &c.; 15. Tubes; 16. Steel; 17. Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18. Copper; 19. Tin, Zinc, &c.; 20. White Lead; 21. Zinc Paint, &c.; 22. Colored Paints, Dryers; 23. Stationery; 24. Firewood; 25. Hickory and Ash Plank and Butts; 26. White Pine; 27. Black Walnut, Cherry; 28. Mahogany, White Holly; 29. Lanterns; 30. Lignumvitæ; 31. Dudgeon's Pumps.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.; 2. Pig Iron; 3. Boiler Felting; 4. Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; 5. Sperm Oil; 6. Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7. Lard Oil; 8. Metallic Oil; 9. Tallow and Soap; 10 Engineers' Stores; 11. Engineers' Tools; 12. Engineers' Instruments; 13. Steam Pumps; 14. Wrought Iron Pipe, Valves, &c.; 15. Tubes; 16. Steel; 17. Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18. Copper; 19. Tin, Lead and Zinc; 20. White Lead; 21. Zinc Paint; 22. Colored Paints, Dryers; 23. Stationery; 24. Firewood.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.; 2. Pig Iron; 3. Boiler Felting; 4. Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; 5. Sperm Oil; 6. Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7. Lard Oil; 8. Metallic Oil; 9. Tallow and Soap; 10. Engineers' Stores; 11. Engineers' Tools; 12. Engineers' Instruments; 13. Steam Pumps; 14. Wrought Iron Pipes, Valves, &c.; 15. Tubes; 16. Steel; 17, Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18. Copper; 19. Tin, Lead and Zinc; 20. White Lead; 21. Zinc Paint; 22. Colored Paints, Dryers; 23. Stationery; 24. Firewood.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, for the construction of trap-block pavements as follows, viz.: In Beekman-st., from Park-row to South-st.; in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in 34th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and in 49th-st., from 3d-av. to East River; 51th-st., between 3d and 6th avs.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
May 30, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 6th of June, 1863, for the following supplies:

Standard, Drills.
Trousers, Infantry.
Trousers, Mounted.
Uniform Hats.
Forage Caps.
Guidons, Cavalry.
Guidons, Artillery.
Storm Flags.
Haversacks.
Canteens.
Drums,
Drums, Heads, Batter and Snare.
Drums, Snares, sets.
Drum Cords.
Drum Slings.
Drum-sticks, pairs.
Drum-sticks, carriages.
Regimental Books.
Company Books.
Post Order Books;
Post Letter Books;
Post Morning Report Book.

A guarantee must be attached to each proposal, signed by two responsible parties, that the party making the proposal will enter into contract, if an award is made him.

Samples must accompany all bids, unless it is distinctly stated that the bid is made on the Government standard samples, which may be seen at the Inspection Warehouse, corner of Vine and Columbia streets.

All the supplies must be delivered at the Inspection Warehouse in this City, in new boxes, of such dimensions as shall be designated.

Bids must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Proposals for Clothing."

JOHN H. DICKERSON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (?) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, where not already done.

Regulating the sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and the intersecting cross streets between Washington and West streets, where required.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues, on the north side; and

Flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues,

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where the same is not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

And for flagging and reflagging the sidewalks four feet wide, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Eighty-fourth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Also for

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty (30) North River.

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty-one (31) North River.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 21, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INVITED to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or regis ered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 State-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on the 1st day of June next, for furnishing for use of the troops at the several military posts in the harbor of New-York, three thousand tons of best quality red ash anthracite coal (egg and stove size,) the whole to be delivered and piled in the coal-yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor.

Proposals will also be received at the same place and until the same time for four hundred cords of good, sound merchantable oak or other hard wood for use of the troops at the places above mentioned, the whole to be well corded or piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it may be required.

Persons making offers to furnish either of the above mentioned articles, will please mention the names of two responsible persons, residents of New-York, who will be willing to become their surety for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made with them.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 28, 1863.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, June 5, 1863, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened for the supply of

6,000 feet of Cast-iron Water Pipes, 36 inches in diameter.

5 tons of special Castings for the same.

10,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 12 inches in diameter.

25,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 6 inches in diameter.

Amount of security required is: For the 36 inch pipes and special castings, ten thousand dollars; and for the 12 and 6 inch pipes, five thousand dollars.

Specifications for the same, and form of agreement to be entered into, can be obtained on application at this office.

By order of the BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
May 27, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of MONDAY, June 8, 1863.

For the construction of a sewer in Seventy-third-street, from Fourth to Third avenue.

Also, in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Also, a cobble-stone pavement in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and in parts of the intersecting streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A.,
No. 177 STATE-STREET, ALBANY, N. Y., June 1, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, June 10, for furnishing the Government twenty (20) cavalry horses, to be delivered at Albany or Plattsburgh, N. Y., and to be from five to eight years old, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, broken to the saddle and free from all defects. All horses presented will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and any failing to fill these conditions, rejected. Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

GEO. H. WEEKS, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this Office.

By order of the Light-house Board,
L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

COMMISSIONER FOR CONNECTICUT and other States and Notary—No. 6 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—second floor.

SHIPPING

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

SIDON	WEDNESDAY	10th June.
OLYMPUS	WEDNDSDAY	24th June.
KEDAR	WEDNESDAY	8th July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool:
Cabin $80 00
Steerage 32 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:
Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30.

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16,	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from ..... $95 to $135
SECOND CABIN $70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN $50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations.) $30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 24 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 6.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JNO. A. POST,
carrying the regular United States mails, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 P. M.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 3RD MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	June 6
EDINBURGH	Saturday	June 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	June 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin to Liverpool ..... $80; Steerage $32 50
First cabin to London ..... 95; Steerage to London 35 00
First cabin to Paris ..... 95; Steerage to Paris 40 00
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 90; Steerage to Hamburg 37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.

—The CHINA, JAMES ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, June 3. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the CHINA from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail June 17.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR GREYTOWN.—CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY LINE.—The British schooner HORACE H. DAY, J. O. HULSE, Master, is now ready to receive freight at Pier No. 39 N. R., and will sail with dispatch.

For freight, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to J. E. BODY, V. P.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE.—No. 86 South-st., New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to all parts of England and Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE Cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island. W. E. C. COXE, Supt.

BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

STEAMBOATS AND BARGES TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—*Florida* and *Valley Grower* to let; also, boats for towing in and about the harbor. Office No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow. Hours from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. H. MALLAN.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

COAL, &c.

COAL.—WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 15th of June, for the delivery on the North Wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of best White Ash Coal, clean:

600 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) large egg size.
750 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) egg size.
200 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) stove size.

Name of coal and price of each kind stated separately. Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming Districts, at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, *via* the Schuylkill, and Delaware, and Raritan Canals.

The coal to be delivered between the 1st of July and 1st of September next.

Facilities (not including men) for unloading will be furnished. Proposals to be addressed to
EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Capt. and Quartermas'r.
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 21, 1863.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

S. B. WILSON'S PATENT CUT ROSEWOOD and black-walnut Veneers, a very large assortment cut from very choice woods. The trade and dealers are respectfully invited to call.
S. B. WILSON, No. 211 Centre-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS EVENING (MONDAY,)
Last time, in consequence of forthcoming novelties,
Mrs. Cowley's standard comedy,
A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

Don Julio	Mr. Lester Wallack
Don Cæsar	Mr. John Gilbert
Don Carlos	Mr. Charles Fisher
Don Vincentio	Mr. Floyd
Gaspar	Mr. Young
Don Garcia	Mr. Reynolds
Don Vasquez	Mr. Browne
Pedro	Mr. Parkes
Diego	Mr. Turner
Olivia	Mrs. Hoey
Miretta	Miss Mary Gannon
Victoria	Miss Fanny Morant
Marcella	Miss Mary Barrett
Laura	Mrs. Reeves
Sancha	Miss Carman

TUESDAY—(Fourth time)—THE WIFE.
Which increases nightly in attraction.
WEDNESDAY—(Eighth time)—THE STRANGER.
THURSDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will be acted for the last time, in consequence of forthcoming novelties.
FRIDAY—(Fifth time)—THE WIFE.
SATURDAY—MARRIED LIFE—Last time, in consequence of forthcoming novelties.
Will be repeated in rapid succession "Americans in Paris," "Wild Oats," "Love and Money," "Speed the Plough," "Cure for the Heartache," "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," and "The Fine Old English Gentleman."

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, June 2, 1863,
Last performance but one prior to the closing of the Season, and last time of
LES GANACHES.
Comedie in 4 acts, by M. Victorien Sardon, (his latest and greatest success.)
Doors open at 7½, curtain will be raised at 8 o'clock.
Office for subscription and reserved seats at
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5,
Last night of the Season.

ON EXHIBITION,
LAST WEEK OF R. GIGOUX'S CELEBRATED PICTURE,
"THE ALPS BY SUNRISE,"
At Goupil's Gallery, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season Tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., for White Plains, 8:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 3:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3.30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3.30 and 6 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 8.30 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all stations on Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2.45 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. SEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4.15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R

IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.

End of the Civil War—The Government of Gen. Paez Recognized by the Federals—The Call for a National Convention—Letter from Gen. Paez to Falcon with the Treaty of Peace—Revival of Business—Signor Barili—The Birthplace of Bolivar—Independence Day—Establishment of a New Line of Steamers—Loss of the Bark White Wing, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARACAS, Tuesday, April 30, 1863.

We have had rather exciting and stirring times here since my last. The Government troops met with some disasters and were compelled to capitulate in the province of Coro. They also suffered a momentary disadvantage, which was in some measure subsequently retrieved at Barquisimeto. This emboldened the partisan leaders to attack in force a Government outpost at El Valle, near Caracas, on the 16th of April, where they suffered a defeat and were repulsed, falling back to Coche, where their General, GUZMAN BLANCO, has established his headquarters.

After this affair, it came to be understood that the Federal leader was anxious to be the mediator for peace between his own General-in-Chief and the Government of Gen. PAEZ, and at the suggestion of the French and English *Chargés d'Affairs* a meeting was arranged between him and certain officers of the Government. The result of this meeting was an immediate cessation of hostilities, and a preliminary agreement for peace, which has since assumed the dignity of a "treaty," ratified by the Council of State, and transmitted for the approbation of Gen. FALCON.

In forwarding it, Gen. PAEZ addressed the Federal leader as follows:

CARACAS, April 24, 1863.

General JUAN C. Falcon:

"MY ESTEEMED FRIEND AND GENERAL:—Some steps have at last been taken to establish peace among our countrymen. I wish I could say it has already been established. It depends entirely upon you to consummate this great blessing.

GUZMAN is the bearer of the agreement entered into by my Secretary-General and himself. I have given it with enthusiasm my approbation. It has also received the high sanction of the Council of State, of the authorities of the city of Caracas and of all the military chiefs of influence or position in our army. Nothing is now wanting but your signature, in order that our country may commence to reap the great benefits secured to it by this inestimable document.

I hope it will thus happen. You cannot be indifferent to the national calamity; neither can you fail to observe that this peaceful means, pointed out by the hand of Providence, is the only one calculated to secure to us government and order with positive stability for the future.

It would be superfluous for me to assure you how gladly scrupulous I shall be in the execution of my part of the agreement. You cannot doubt my loyalty to our bleeding country. I desire only to secure tranquillity for Venezuela, and rightful and necessary retirement for myself. My happiness will be great, if, within a brief time, I can be permitted to retire to my home, placing the destinies of the Republic in the hands of an intelligent, discreet and patriotic Assembly.

I await your answer with anxiety. If you decide to unite with me in putting an end to this unnatural and calamitous war, nothing can exceed the joy of your obedient friend and servant, J. A. PAEZ.

The following is the Treaty of Peace:

PEDRO JOSE ROJAS, Secretary-General of the Supreme Chief of the Republic, and of its substitute.

2. An Assembly will meet in Caracas thirty days after the exchange of the ratification of this agreement.

3. Six deputies will be elected for each province. The unsettled state of the Republic not allowing quiet and free elections to take place, it being prudent, on the other hand, to avoid, under the present circumstances, a collision between the two parties, and wishing, finally, to hasten as much as possible the meeting of the Assembly, it is agreed that one-half of the deputies of each province and their substitutes (*suplentes*) will be elected by the Government, and the other half by Gen. FALCON, in representation of the Federals.

4. The Government of Gen. PAEZ and of its substitute will cease as soon as the Assembly meets, and it will immediately proceed to elect a new Government, as it may deem convenient.

5. Once the new Government is established by the Assembly, it will continue legislating without any restrictions in all the different branches of the public administration.

6. The Government appoints Gen. FALCON first Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Republic, and Gen. CAMERO second Commander-in-Chief of the same army.

7. No alterations of any importance are to take place in the present position of the armies, in military commandership in any other respect until the Assembly determines what it may think most convenient.

8. Both contracting parties will immediately send orders to the different parts of the Republic a cessation of hostilities.

9. With the exception of the previous article, which is to be enforced at once, the present agreement will not be carried into execution until it has been approved by the Supreme Chief of the Republic and Gen. JUAN C. FALCON.

PEDRO J. ROJAS.
ANTONIO GUZMAN BLANCO.

PLANTATION "COCHE," April 24, 1863.

Although the precise terms of this agreement have not yet been made public, the substance thereof is very generally understood; and already business of every kind is assuming new life and energy. No one here regards peace as a permanent institution, and therefore the first glimpses of it are sought with avidity, and its first fruits instantly clutched at.

ETTORE BARILI, from your City, is residing here, and is gaining much celebrity in the refined musical circles of this Capital. His many friends at home will be happy to learn that his health is rapidly improving in this truly genial clime, and that he is favored with the patronage of all the best families of Caracas. He is one of the most gentlemanly and agreeable persons I have ever met with, and his style and execution are the themes of much remark and admiration.

I have recently formed the acquaintance of Señor DOMINGUEZ RUEZ, also of your City, who is the capitalist and President of the new Gas Company. He is a most interesting and intelligent gentleman—a native of Cuba, where he has extensive estates, but an adopted citizen of the United States, having his residence in your City, his country house at New-Brunswick, N. J., and his principal business now in South America. He has established his office (neatly fitted up, by-the-bye, with New-York office furniture) in the classic old mansion in which SIMON BOLIVAR, "the Liberator," was born. It is a noble old pile, and is finely located, fronting one of the public squares, with a fountain directly in front of the door, and commanding from its balconies a most extensive prospect. The most of the buildings in Caracas, as I have already informed you, are only one story high, but this has two stories, and being located also on the highest ground in the city, overlooks the entire place and its surroundings. Its brave old walls withstood the earthquake of 1812, and seem destined to defy the tooth of time for many a long day yet.

"Independence Day" with Caracas will be its anniversary, the 19th of April, but with very little of its olden gusto. A few officers presented themselves at the palace of the Government thoroughly disguised in gold lace and feathers, but the magnificent regalia of the olden time is fast becoming obsolete, even here. The usual salvos of artillery were fired in the plaza, and all the high officers of State, the foreign Ambassadors, the public corporations and employes marched in procession to the cathedral between a double file of soldiers of the line and militia. After the *Te Deum* His Excellency the Supreme Chief returned to the Government House where he received the usual felicitations. The Minister of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil delivered the diplomatic address, the Archbishop spoke in behalf of the clergy, and the Danish Consul-General, Señor SVABR, on the part of the Consular body. In the evening there was a fine display of fireworks, music, &c.

We are to have a new line of steamers between Liverpool, St. Thomas, Laguayra and Puerto Cabello, leaving Liverpool on the 21st of each month. The vessels are from 1,000 to 1,200 tons burthen, and are known as the *Darien, Venezuelan, Guardian* and *Maracaibo*. The first of the line should have left Liverpool on the 21st of April, and may therefore be expected in Laguayra on the 17th of May.

The new Spanish *Chargé d'Affaires*, Señor LORES CABALLOS, arrived here by the last steamer.

A heavy contribution from the business firms at the four principal ports of the Republic was recently demanded by the Government, but has not been enforced. A small loan for temporary purposes is now being effected voluntarily among the merchants.

We are expecting momently now the reply of Gen. FALCON to the message of Gen. PAEZ, in regard to the Treaty of Peace. Those who know, claim that there is no doubt as to the result, and the merchants of La Guayra and Caracas are making arrangements to avail themselves of the flood tide.

I shall write to you by the next vessel.

The bark *White Wing*, which left Philadelphia on the 14th of March, has not arrived, and is now given up as lost.

Confirmation of the Peace!—Arrival of Hon. Mr. Turpin, the late U.S. Minister—Our Relations with the Government of Gen. Paez—Proposed Exploration of the Orinoco—Cotton and Gold—The Great American Gas Monopoly—Safe Arrival of the American Bark White Wing, &c., &c.

CARACAS, Friday, May 8, 1863.

Yesterday the long-expected reply of Gen. FALCON, to the peace propositions I gave you in my last, was received. It had been anticipated, of course, but the realization was nevertheless quite welcome. Only a few days previous to the "Treaty of Peace," Gen. FALCON had issued a circular to the Diplomatic and Consular body at Caracas, asking them to recognize him as Provisional President of Venezuela, and countenance a call for a National Convention. This circular, although it did not reach Caracas until several days after the Treaty of Peace, and therefore received no notice from the parties to whom it was addressed, indicated very clearly the sentiments of Gen. FALCON in regard to the terms of the Treaty, and committed him to very nearly the same measures which are included in the Treaty, and which have given such unbounded satisfaction.

The effects of "La Paz" have been sensibly visible here ever since the treaty was announced. Long trains of mules laden with coffee, and carts piled up with cotton, come crowding through the streets and filling up the warehouses of the merchants. The theatres are being renovated and *lit with gas*—the principal streets are recovering from the sad havoc which the Gas Company has made with their pavements; many of the stores are being newly painted and furnished, and I do not despair now of soon seeing shade trees planted again in the public squares.

Mr. TURPIN, the former Minister of the United States, is on a visit here, principally for his health; but the Government having recently found it necessary to turn the bed of the river so as to inundate a piece of land belonging to him, he comes opportunely enough to mingle a little business with his trip also. I had the pleasure of meeting him, yesterday, at a little dinner party at the house of the British *Chargé d'Affaires*, and was quite delighted with him. He made a very favorable impression when here, a few years ago, as our representative, and formed then very intimate and friendly relations with the representatives of other Powers, returning punctually their visits of courtesy, and reciprocating gracefully their pleasant little hospitalities and entertainments. What design Mr. SEWARD has in holding our present Minister aloof from the Government of Gen. PAEZ, at a time when not only all other Governments are in close communion with it, but when even the "Federals" (or "rebels," as we would call them,) have acknowledged it, no one can divine. Certainly, American interests are not likely to be much promoted by such a course.

Col. TALMADGE is rather an extraordinary man in his way, as is very evident from what he has accomplished here in the brief space of ninety days. Few men could have met and overcome such obstacles in a land of strangers, in such a short space of time; and one can scarcely realize it that in less than three months all the material for three ponderous and extensive works have been carried over the mountains and planted securely in the streets of Caracas. The Government of Venezuela has wisely manifested a deep interest in this truly gigantic enterprise, not only giving it a charter of unprecedented privileges, but by a special decree exempting all its implements, fixtures, and even the vessels that bring them, from the usual port charges, duty, &c. Such liberality, toward such an object, argues a wise discrimination on the part of the Government well worthy of the satisfactory results which have followed it in this instance.

In my last letter I reported the rumored loss of the bark *White Wing*, of Philadelphia, she having left that port on the 14th of March, and not having since been heard from. She, however, hove in sight off La Guayra on the evening of the 30th of April, after being *forty-five days at sea*, buffetting about all the way from the banks of Newfoundland to Cuba. Capt. WILSON reports that he encountered a succession of gales from the time he left the Capes of Delaware until he entered the Carribean Sea, and then he was beset with calms until he got almost within sight of La Guayra. He finally made port, however, without the loss of a spar!

There cannot be a doubt in the mind of any one who will think on the subject, that the present is a most auspicious and invitible moment for the Government of the United States to make an exploration of the Orinoco and its tributaries, the same as it undertook, with such favorable results, a few years ago, with the River Amazon and the Rio de la Plata. I have already given you, in previous letters, some idea of the recent products of the gold mines of New-Providence, and of the rich valleys along the various streams which empty into the Coroni, and thus find their way to the Atlantic through the mouths of the Orinoco. But what should attract our attention at this moment is the fact that the immense maritime delta of the Orinoco, so favorably located for purposes of commerce and considerations of climate, is beyond doubt *the best possible position for new plantations of the famous black seed Sea Island cotton.*

This favored locality, surrounded by the flourishing colonies of England, and draining a region of untold but not entirely unknown mineral and agricultural resources, is in itself a mine of incalculable wealth, capable of retrieving the fortunes of Venezuela, and placing her in the front rank of the producing nations of the world.

It is worthy of remark in this connection, that it was at the mouth of the Orinoco that COLUMBUS first became convinced that he had discovered a continent. "Such a vast quantity of fresh water," said he to his men, "can be discharged only by a river of very long course; the land which possesses so much water must be a *continent*, and not an island." But strange to say, the vast and fertile vallies of the Orinoco and its tributaries are still comparatively unexplored, and the province of Guayana is at once the richest and the worst cultivated region of Venezuela. "I do not believe," says a favorite author, "there exists on the face of the earth a country more wholesome, better watered, more fertile and agreeable to inhabit, than that which is situated on one side between the Essequibo and the Caroni, and on the other between the Caroni and the Orinoco; this tract is more than forty-five leagues from north to south, and seventy leagues from east to west; yet in its whole extent it does not form a sixth part of Spanish Guiana."

According to Spanish historians, JUAN CORNEPO was the first European who sailed up the Orinoco, and reconnoitred this country in 1531. Sir WALTER RALEIGH and ROBERT DUDLEY visited it afterward. The chimera of "El Dorado" also attracted a great number of Spanish adventurers to it, but such has ever been the narrow avarice of these people that they have preferred to hoard their riches and bury them in the earth rather than publish the result of their explorations to the world, and invite toward them the enterprise of others. The consequence is the valley of the Orinoco is a *terra incognita*, although among the first of the discoveries of COLUMBUS, and surrounded by the flourishing colonies of many of the great Powers of Europe.

I have informed you, from time to time, of the progress of the great American Gas Monopoly for Venezuela. I have the satisfaction now to say that the works of the Company at Caracas are completed, and have proved a perfect success. The grant of the Company extends to all the towns and cities of the Republic; but scarcely three months have elapsed since the arrival of the first of their vessels with sections of their works, and we have already their elegant offices finely and tastefully fitted up, their purifying-house, retort-house, gas-holder, &c., completed, thirty-five squares of the city supplied with their street mains, and the private dwellings, stores, public buildings, &c., being now rapidly supplied with service-pipe and fixtures. So emphatically is this an American enterprise, that not only is the capital furnished by New-York, the immense gas-holder, with its ponderous iron columns, &c., by the celebrated works of GEORGE W. KRAPP, of Philadelphia; the fixtures by the famous establishment of CORNELIUS, BAKER & Co., of the same city; the street mains, by the foundry of RILEY A. BRICK, of Ocean County, N. J., but even the *stone coping* which surmounts the wall of the tank and surrounds the gas-holder, has been brought all the way from the banks of the Hudson! Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., furnishes some of her famous "blue stone" for this purpose!

"De waarheid die in duister lag,
Die komt met klaarheid aan den dag."

The energetic Superintendent and contractor for the erection of the Gas Works, Col. D. M. TALMAGE, of Brooklyn, goes out in this same vessel, for the purpose of making purchases of further material and apparatus for the establishment of similar works in the other cities of the Republic, rendered necessary by the unexpected success which has attended the enterprise here, and in response to the solicitations of the deputations from other cities, who have waited upon the officers of the company, and urged the prompt erection of the proposed works in the several localities. EXCELSIOR.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge's Reply to Gen. Bragg.

To S. Cooper, Assistant and Inspector-General, Richmond, Va.:

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
TULLAHOMA, Tenn., March 31, 1863.

SIR: Two days ago I read Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG'S official report of the battle of Stone River, before Murfreesboro, and after a proper time for reflection, I think it my duty to send you this communication.

I cannot conceal from myself the fact that so much of the report as refers to my conduct and that of my command, (except some general compliments to the courage of a portion of my troops on Wednesday, Dec. 31,) is in tone and spirit a thorough disparagement of both. This tone runs through all its parts, and lies like a broad foundation underneath the whole. At the same time the narrative of events is made to sustain the general spirit.

While the report of the Commanding General falls, as I think to do justice to the behavior of my division on Friday the 2d of January, yet its strictures are chiefly leveled at my own conduct as an officer during all the operations. By direct statement and by unmistakable inuendo, it is, throughout, a reflection upon my capacity and conduct.

Without referring to its contents in detail, I have to say, in respectful terms, that neither its material statements, nor its equally material inuendoes can be maintained by proof—that its omission of important facts creditable to my division and myself is as remarkable as many of its affirmative statements—in a word, that in spirit and substance it is erroneous and unjust.

I trust that nothing in the foregoing expressions passes the limit of military propriety, and that plainness of statement will be pardoned to one who, even under the weight of superior military censure, feels that both he and his command have deserved well of their country. Having met the Commanding-General repeatedly on the field, and on three occasions in council during the progress of the operations, without receiving from him the least indication of dissatisfaction with my conduct, I was not prepared to see a report bearing a subsequent date, containing representations at variance with these significant facts. Nor was my surprise lessened when I observed that it was written after a correspondence with his corps and division commanders, (I being one of the latter,) in which he invokes their aid to sustain him, and speaks of them as officers "upon whom I (he) have ever relied as upon a foundation rock."

The Commanding General having written and forwarded his report before receiving those of his subordinate commanders, could have derived no assistance in its preparation from those usual official aids to the Commander-in-Chief; and since his position on the field prevented him from seeing many of the movements, especially those of Friday, the 2d of January, it much concerns all affected by his statements to know something of those other, and, to them, unknown sources of information, to which he has given the sanction of his influence and rank as the head of the army.

I have felt that it would be improper, in a paper of this character, to enter upon a detailed vindication; yet, in view of the fact that the casualties of war may at any time render an investigation impossible, I hope that it has not been improper for me to place on record this general protest against the injurious statements and inferences of the Commanding General, particularly since, not anticipating his censures, I may not have been sufficiently minute in portions of my own report.

And in regard to the action of Friday, the 2d of January, upon which the Commanding General heaps so much criticism, I have to say, with the utmost confidence, that the failure of my troops to hold the position which they carried on that occasion was due to no fault of theirs or mine, but to the fact that we were commanded to an impossible thing. My force was about 4,500 men. Of these, 1,700 heroic spirits stretched upon that bloody field, in an unequal struggle against three divisions, a brigade, and an overwhelming concentration of artillery, attested our efforts to obey the order.

I have the honor to request that a Court of Inquiry be appointed to assemble at the earliest time consistent with the interests of the service, and clothed with the amplest powers of investigation. Of course, I do not desire the interest of the service to be prejudiced in the least degree by any matter of secondary importance; accordingly, while an early investigation would be grateful to my feelings, I can cheerfully await the time deemed best by the proper authority. With great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General P. A. C. S.

Official: H. L. CLAY, A. A. G.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FUNERAL OF A SOLDIER.—The remains of the late Lieut. BLOOMFIELD, of Company E, Fourteenth Brooklyn regiment, were yesterday consigned to their last resting place in Cypress Hills Cemetery. The funeral ceremonies were conducted at No. 9 Liberty-street, by the Rev. Mr. DE HASS, who preached a fitting and eloquent discourse on the occasion. The deceased was wounded in the last assault upon Fredericksburgh, and died from the effects of the injuries then sustained. He was a corporal when the regiment first left home, and participated in every battle in which it was engaged. He was promoted for good conduct and bravery. The remains were escorted to the cemetery by the members of the Fourteenth now in the city, the exempts of the same organization, and the Twenty-third regiment, National Guard, accompanied by a very large concourse of citizens. A band of music preceded the military. The police, under charge of Sergt. BOYD, escorted the cortège to the Four Mile House, on Fulton-avenue, where stages were in readiness to convey the remains and members of the regiment to the cemetery.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN BROOKLYN.—The business of enrolling all the able-bodied men (white and colored) in the Western District, was commenced on Friday last. An enrolling officer is appointed for each Election District. Between two and three hundred were enrolled in some districts the first two days, while in one district of the Fifth Ward the officer was able only to enroll one man, having been beaten off where he called. A difficulty also occurred in a district of the Third Ward, where some parties refused to give the necessary information. The matter has been reported to the Provost-Marshal-General, in New-York, for further action.

THE CORONERS.—Coroner HEGEMAN, of Flatbush, having been ousted by the Supreme Court, and a decision rendered that Mr. JOHN S. RYDER was entitled to the position, the latter will open an office in the City this week. The District law having been abolished, Coroner BENNETT, of New-Utrecht, will also open an office in the building occupied by Coroner HEGEMAN. There will, therefore, with Dr. NORRIS, be three Coroners in the Western District to do the business which one Coroner heretofore found it no difficulty in doing, and with plenty of leisure at that.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total numbe of deaths in this city last week was 139, mainly from the following causes: consumption, 18, convulsions, 16; diphtheria and hydrocephalus, 7 each; congestion of the brain, 10; marasmus, congestion of lungs and inflammation of lungs, 5 each; scarlet fever, 8; typhoid fever, 4; small-pox, 1, &c., &c. Adults, 49; children, 91. Natives of the United States, 105; Ireland, 21; Germany, 6; England, 3; other countries, 4.

THE KINGS COUNTY COURTS.—The Circuit Court, before Judge LOTT, will be opened for the term on Tuesday, 2d inst., when the first twenty causes will be called.

The term of the Brooklyn City Court commences this morning. The first week will be devoted to equity causes and issues of law; the second and third weeks to jury trials.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a drowned man was found in the Atlantic Dock Basin on Saturday. It was perfectly nude, and so much decomposed that it could not be identified. The remains were taken in charge by Coroner NORRIS for interment.

Williamsburgh.

THE ENROLLMENT—ARREST OF TWO GERMANS FOR RESISTING OFFICERS.—In the main the work of enrolling names, as required by Conscription law, is going forward with commendable promptitude and an orderly spirit, which speaks well for the loyalty of the people, is manifest. In the Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn (E. D.) a little disturbance occurred yesterday, caused by the resistance of one ANDREW SAUER, residing near the Cypress Hill plank road. When called upon by the enrolling officer, he refused to impart any of the information required, and set his dog upon the officer. The animal inflicted a severe wound, which at this season may be attended with the most serious consequences. Afterward SAUER threatened the life of the officer, which induced the latter to make a complaint to Provost-Marshal MADDOX, who had the man arrested by a file of soldiers, and brought to the Tombs in this City late on Saturday night.

Provost MADDOX, with a Sergeant and three files of men, last night arrested a man, named JOHN KREBBS, for hindering the proper officer from taking into custody his son, also named JOHN KREBBS. The parties reside in Montrose-avenue, between Ewen-street and Graham-avenue, and the son last Fall enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth regiment New-York Volunteers, receiving a large bounty. It is stated that he had previously joined other regiments. He has quite recently boasted of his illegal proceedings. Last Saturday evening Provost-Marshal MADDOX and an officer attempted to secure the son, when the father and some German women forcibly rescued him and made their escape. The soldiers were then called in, and the father was brought to this City and will be tried before the United States Commissioner this morning at 10 o'clock, on a charge of secreting a deserter. The son is still at large.

NEW-JERSEY.

CHURCH OPENING.—The opening of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner of Erie and Seventh sts., took place yesterday. The Church was dedicated about a year since, but the interior was not completed until recently. There was high mass in the forenoon, and a sermon by Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, and vespers with a discourse by Rev. Mr. BYRNE in the evening. Right Rev. Bishop BAYLEY was present. The edifice was filled, and the receipts by admission were very large. This is one of the largest and finest Catholic churches in the State.

Court Calendar—MONDAY, JUNE 1.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2681½, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695. *Part II.*—Nos. 2964, 2966, 2968, 2972, 2974, 2976, 2978, 2982, 2984, 2986, 2988, 2990, 2992, 2996, 2998, 3000, 3002, 3004, 3008, 310. *Part III.*—Nos. 181 1850, 1687, 1540, 1346, 1369, 2367, 1717, 530, 2952, 1118, 700¾, 464, 588, 1832, 1140, 1491, 1820.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Demurrers only.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 693, 1099, 2493, 1921, 2525, 2531, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2547, 2549, 2553, 2231, 2233, 1259, 495, 2439. *Part II.*—Nos. 1392, 1240, 1840, 2232, 822, 1760, 644, 1234, 598, 1712, 2096, 2612, 2110, 2106, 2210.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 886, 391, 360, 367, 371, 1307, 2143, 2146, 2152. *Part II.*—Nos. 887, 284, 840, 1214, 1769, 1777, 786, 2134, 2136.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 30.

FLOUR—Demand moderate. WHEAT quiet and nothing doing except on terms not made public. CORN in fair demand; sales 40,000 bushels at 60c.@60¾c. OATS steady at 65c. BARLEY and RYE quiet. WHISKY in good demand; sales 600 bbls. at 42c.@42½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—43c. on Flour, 13c. on Wheat, and 11c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—23,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 154,000 bushels Corn, 52,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 142,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 30.

Market unsettled, quotations nominal. FLOUR—Superfine, $4 55@$4 60. CORN dull at 50c. WHISKY 41c. PROVISIONS dull, Sight Exchange on New-York steady at ½ ₱ cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]

PERSONS WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES should not commence throwing stones, and the Lilliputians of the Museum, who have so repeatedly Barnumized the community, for their own profit, should be the last to object to any legitimate method of obtaining the popular ear. Every business woman in the community will feel herself insulted in the person of Madame DEMOREST, who has a perfect right to assume any business style she chooses, and who has never tried to impose in any way upon the public credulity. "Greenhorns" from the country, who comprise the most of Mr. BARNUM'S patrons, will feel exceedingly flattered by the evident estimate placed by that distinguished gentleman and his friends upon their average wit and wisdom. "Gen. Tom Thumb," as one of the Lilliputians calls himself, need not take the pains to exhibit *one* of Mme. DEMOREST'S celebrated "group" cards (five in a group) on the opposite side of the door from that on which the Museum pictures are sold, as this would not be a fair proceeding. Everybody knows that a poor *single carte de visite* may be selected from a number of the finest in the world, and to afford all persons an opportunity of judging for themselves, Mme. DEMOREST will employ a person to sell her fine *cartes de visite* of Gen. Tom Thumb and wife, in her admired reception dress, Miss MINNIE WARREN Commodore Nutt and P. T. BARNUM, the "Artemus Ward" of showmen, every day, at the door of the Museum.

[Advertisement.]

WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION.—JAS. A. ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Walden-lane, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions. Packages may be sent direct to JAMES E. YEATMAN, President Western Sanitary Commission, St. Louis.

E. C. Green, Norwich.	$100	Samuel T. Barry	25
Soldier's Aid, Norwich, 1 box hospital stores.		C. V. S. R., Jr	10
Cash	5	A. Iselin & Co	500
O. W. Bird	2	C. H. Marshall, Jr	25
Cash	3	G. E. R	5
Horatio G. Stevens	50	Ladies of Trinity Church, Portland, Sewing Society, Hospital Stores.	
W. B. Taylor	10		
Camman & Co	50	Denton & Sam'l Smith	100
D. Cromwell, Jr	25	Thos. H. Faile	100
W. B. Isham & Gallup	100	Mrs. C. L. Spencer	300
G. T. H.	5	A Lady of New-Jersey	10
Jno. Javett & Son	100	W. T. P.	20

[Advertisement.]

UNDER-GARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER.—Zephyr, merino, cotton and silk.
A great variety at old prices.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery,
No. 165 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second street,
And No. 163 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

Gen. Tom Thumb and wife, in her reception dress, with full description, Commodore NUTT, MINNIE WARREN and P. T. BARNUM, Esq., five in a group, presenting a remarkable contrast. Accurate likeness and most interesting Carte de Visite yet published. Sold everywhere, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of 15 cents at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PROJECTILES—THE THUNDERBOLT SHELL AND FUSE—WHAT OF ITS INVENTOR?—See Portrait, Biography and Character in the *Phrenological Journal* for June. Also, Dr. MACGOWAN, the celebrated traveler in the East and lecturer on China and Japan, Stonewall JACKSON, in the *Phrenological Journal*, only 10 cents. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Dragon, from St. Croix, W. E.—Capt. E. A. Payson and lady, Capt. J. S. Prindle, Robert Cottingham, J. Verdan, J. Miller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 31 | Sun sets..... 7 24 | Moon rises.. 7 20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 51 | Gov. Island. 7 40 | Hell Gate.. 9 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 31.

Arrived.

Steamship Sidon, (Br. screw,) McMickan, Liverpool May 19, and Queenstown 20th, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamer Exact, (new,) ——, Philadelphia, to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Thomas Dunham, Young, Cardiff April 9, with coal to Thomas Dunham. May 3, lat. 50, lon. 50, passed a number of icebergs. May 4, lat. 49 30, lon. 50 48, in a thick fog, ran into a large pack of field ice and icebergs; remained in it for 11 ds.; got out of it May 14, in lat. 43 52, lon. 46, without damage; during those 11 ds. counted 22 sail of ships, barks and brigs in the ice, and saw one ship ashore on an iceberg. The T. D. sld. 387 miles through the ice.

Ship Star of the West, PERRY, Liverpool April 29, with mdse. and 547 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Three infants died. Has had light westerly winds all the passage; has been 5 ds. west of George's Banks. April 30, saw a ship ashore near Tuskar.

Ship Sandusky, Linnekin, Cardiff 30 ds., with coal to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Ship Rubens, (Norw.,) Johnson, Marseilles 44 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Acme, Campbell, Terpan, Mex., 24 ds., with hides to Hargous & Co.

Bark Abdel Kader, (of Boston,) Eldridge, Operto 24 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Holland, (Br.,) White, Guatanamo, (Cuba,) 14 ds., with sugar and tobacbo to master.

Bark Ada Carter, (of Portland,) Penny, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Emil Devrient, (Pruss.,) Schwab, Marseilles 42 ds., with wool, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Campanero, (Br.,) Rutherford, Rio Janeiro, April 26, with coffee to Maxwell, Wright & Co.

Brig Col. Wm. Coggins, (Br.,) Bernard, Cardenas May 17, with sugar to master.

Brig S. G. Shaw, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Shaw, Ponce, P. R., May 19, with sugar, &c., to Thomas James. Sld. 20, with schr. Susan Moore, of Cherryfield, for New-York. The brigs Urina and Resolute, and schr. Maria Hall, sld. 18th for New-York.

Brig Louisa, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, St. John, P. R., May 19, with molasses to Thomas James. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Isa, (of Searsport,) Thompson, Cumberland Harbor May 17, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Holland, White, for New-York.

Brig Laura, (Br., of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Langthorne, Acquin May 14, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Louisa, (of St. John, N. B.,) Haynes, Manzanilla May 8, with palm-leaf, honey, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Howard, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Liverpool April 12, and St. Thomas May 20, in ballast to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brig Morning Star, Moss, Moss, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to Harbeck & Co.

Brig Coudo, (of Gouldsboro,) Allen, Cienfuegos 28 ds., with molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Urana, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Ponce, P. P., 15 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Mary, (of Baltimore,) Willson, Rio Janeiro, April 18, with rosewood and coffee to master.

Brig Tasso, (Ital.,) Coran, Messina 41 ds., with fruit to order.

Brig Resolute, Gray, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Dragon, Jansen, St. Croix, W. E., May 17, with sugar to Ives, Beecher & Co. April 20, on the outward passage, John Smith, a seamen, of New-York, aged 26 years, fell from the deck overboard, and was drowned.

Schr. J. W. Congdon (Br.,) Simmons, St. Marc, St. Domingo, 14 ds. with logwood to Wilson & Camman.

Schr. Challenge, White, Stoney Inlet, N. C., 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Maria L. Predmore, Botsworth, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. George W. Glover, Baldwin, Portland, Conn., with stone for Staten Island.

Schr. Lady Mulgrave, (Br., of Arichat,) Marmand, Arichat 9 ds., with coal to Richard Thackery.

Schr. Nautilus, (of Thomaston,) Deckham, St. Domingo City 14 ds., with logwood, &c., to Am. West Indian Co.

Schr. Three Brothers, Knowles, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Aid, Bunker, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., in ballast to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Sarah L., Sinclair, Georgetown, D. C., ds., with with coal.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Boyd, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Jonas Smith.

Schr. Niger, (of Dennis,) Thompson, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. J. Pendar, Jr., Crowell, Port Royal, S. C., 11 ds., in ballast to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Surprise, Beers, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to D. W. Leeds.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Kimpton, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. A. T. Rowland, Norton, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal for New-London.

Schr. Rio Grande, Cropper, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Mary Emma, Hooper, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Sea Bird, Mott, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal.

Schr. Ripple, Hedding, Virginia, with wood.

BELOW—One bark.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

Sailed.

30th—Steamers Convoy, Salvor, Sophia, and others as before.

Ship Ellwood Walter.

Barks N. H. Gaston, Bissel, Theodorine, Guiding Star, Brigs Caledonia, Victorie, Lorchetti, Fannie.

Schrs. Dandy, Advance.

Miscellaneous.

The steamboats due from the East, via Long Island Sound, did not arrive until a late hour, having been detained by a fog.

Spoken, &c.

Baron de Castine—brig, of Castine, hence for Aspinwall, May 23, lat. 25 29, lon. 69 30.

Concord—bark, of Bath, hence for Aspinwall, May 15, off Cape Nicola Mole.

Cusco—bark, hence for Aspinwall, May 25, lat. 32, lon. 75.

Re-olute—brig, from Ponce for New-York, May 27, lat. 35, lon. 67 30.

Wm. Martin—whaling schr., of Orleans, cruising, May 25, lat. 36, lon. 73 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., May 19, schr. Sea Breeze, for New-York, idg., would sail in 12 ds; schr. Annie Bell, of New-Haven, arrived 14th; brig W. J. Treat, of Searsport, arrived 15th.

At Acquin, May 14, schr. Maria Jane, Crosby, for New-York in 7 ds.

At St. Croix, W. E., May 17, bark Eagle, Baker, for New-York in 3 ds.

At Manzanilla, May 8, brig Herald, Davis, for New-York, idg., schr. Onachita, Tuttle, for do. do.

[PER JURA.]

Arrived from New-York—18th, Marietta, at Antwerp.

Arrived from Boston—17th, Suentee, at Marseilles.

Arrived from New-Orleans—17th, Harriet, at Bordeaux.

Sailed for New-York—17th, Pandora, from Bordeaux; 20th, Calhoun, from Liverpool.

Latest via Greencastle.

Arrived from New-York—New-York, at Aberyswith; Witbolga, at Bordeaux; Peculliory, at Marseilles;